The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,131 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
M. Pekin	3260	600	A. Symons	19th "
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3200	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	8th	Aug.
BRINDISI	3542	600	L. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA ..... 5000 750 ..... 1st ....
CHINA ..... 5000 750 ..... 1st ....

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Hand-books of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. NAYANZA Captain Schwedler, will be despatched hence to Zanzibar direct on SATURDAY, the 2nd August. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 22nd July, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.		
CLAN CAMERON	2,800	Kewly	about	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	"	25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	"	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	3,000	Nelson	"	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For farther particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlets of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S BEEF AND IRON WINE.

TONIC STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE.

A MOST valuable combination, and will be found of great benefit to those who suffer from weakness and debility ; it is of an agreeable flavour and taken readily by the most delicate patients.

Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
OPERATIVE & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of originally Indian Teas, they are grown in the District augurating the growth of superior Teas of India for in-superiority of quality have gained for MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE 1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 0
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON 1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 5 lb. catty	,, 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
(Special Wholesale Terms 5 lb. catty (the Trade.)	,, 6 12

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO. Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4	
" pints at	,, 3	per dozen.
Double Stout, quarts at	,, 4	,,
" pints at	,, 3	,,

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints of 6 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honours awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownk FRAMJEE, Super. NDS & Co.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.

(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.

(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories all kinds timbered and contra
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Wo Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing sc and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
Apollo-stree

MORNY-CHATEAUNEUF,

TABLE MINERAL WATER, superior to any hitherto introduced for tropical climates.

THE "MORNY" WATER stimulates the appetite, renders the digestion easy by augmenting the secretions of gastric juice. As A. Bernard has shown, it regulates the alvine secretions, and thus renders the circulation more active ; under its influence one experiences a feeling of vigour and comfort, and by dissolution of the uric acid it causes the perspiration and urine to be more alkaline. Its diuretic properties are incontestable. The agreeable flavour of the "Morny" Water must make it admittedly the most wholesome of daily beverages, and it has not only great dietetic value, but when mixed with Champagne or Bordeaux, it greatly enhances the flavour of those wines. Mixed with warm milk, it is recommended to dyspeptic people as an early morning drink, and with fruit syrups it forms a delicious beverage after meals. To sum up, the "Morny" Water satisfies all the conditions of Hygiene as best understood. The success of this spring is without precedent ; IN ONE YEAR IT HAS OBTAINED THE FIRST PLACE AMONG TABLE WATERS. No more Anæmia. Morny-Chateauneuf brings health to all.

Case of 50 litre bottles, Rs. 20.

DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS :
KEARY & CO., Limited,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Johannisberg	... 23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and delicately soft to the taste.		
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Liebfraumilch	... 17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Niersteln	... 14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Hochheim	... 12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Geisenheim	... 11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... Laubenheim	... 9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

Per doz. case. Cash. Rs. A.		Per doz. case. Credit. Rs. A.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour ..... Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended* ..... Black ,,	15 0
17 4	* St. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine ..... Blue ,,	18 0
21 0	* St. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet ..... Violet ,,	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine ..... Pink ,,	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine ..... Yellow ,,	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet ..... Green ,,	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance ..... Red ,,	35 0

We would call attention to our Clarets which are specially selected for INDIA from the choicest growths of the GIRONDE ONLY.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour	Yellow Capsule	18 0
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice	Gold ,,	24 0

BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended	Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine	Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet	Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate	Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 12	* Meursault, soft and fragrant	Gold Capsule ...	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different Brands we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Rs. 4, 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter		12 0
12	ditto	9 0
11	ditto	6 0
9	ditto with teak head	3 0
9	ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal stands	130 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocos-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co. 100 0

Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and

	75 0

Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and 25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS,

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Richard Mathews & Co. celebrated CARLTON WHISKY 11 years old.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Andrew Usher & Co. OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of SPIRITS as shipped us under our label. This was the *Highest Award* given for any such collection.
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, GLOVERS, DRAPERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
TROUSERINGS AND COATINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED OF THE ABOVE.

OWING to the depression of the Woollen Trade we have been enabled to secure an unrivalled stock of the newest and finest material in WOOL TWEEDS, ever manufactured.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Is solicited to our ALL-WOOL SUITS, made to order, at Rs. 30 per suit, but which are really worth Rs. 45 per suit.

SHIRTINGS.

Shirts made from measure or pattern. White Long-cloth Shirts with Linen Cuffs and Fronts, Rs. 15 per half dozen.

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

Gentlemen requiring a supply of Shirts emergently can have their orders executed from stock at once. Price from Rs. 2-15 each.

COLLARS.

We have just added to our already large stock the following novelties in Linen Collars :—"Comfortable," "Huntley" with clip, "Hussar," "Bristol," "Newmarket," "Dragoon," "Cranbrook," "Military," "Warrior," "Duke of Connaught," "Polo," "Eton," "Improved Military," "Lancers." From Rs. 4-15 per dozen.

CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS!!
IN THE LATEST STYLE.
THE PEMBROKE FLEXIBLE FELT DRESS HATS, BROWN AND BLACK.
From Rs. 4-15.

W. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to pass the following Resolutions :—

1st.—That the purchase made by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in his own name, but for and on behalf of this Company, from the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, of a piece of land at Tardeo or Breach Candy-road, adjoining to the Company's Mill at Tardeo, known as the Manockjee Petit Mill, admeasuring about 29,076 square yards, and boundedjon the east partly by vacant land and partly by the buildings of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, west by property of Government, north by the vacant land of the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, south by the property of this Company, for the sum of Rs. 30,936 or thereabouts, be and it is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to take such steps as they may think advisable for completing the said purchase, and legally vesting the said piece of land in the Company.

2nd.—That the sale made to the Bombay Municipality of a piece of this Company's ground near the Company's Mill at Parell, known as the Dinshaw Petit Mill, and measuring about 3,144 square yards, and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, west by the Parell-road, south by the property of this Company, north by the property of Rustomjee Commissariwalla, for the sum of Rs. 2,14, is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to transfer the same to the Bombay Municipality.

3rd.—That the purchase made from the Bombay Municipality of a piece of land adjoining the aforesaid plot at Parell, admeasuring about 247 square yards, for the sum of Rs. 247, and bounded on the east and west by the property of this Company, north by the property of Bombay Municipality, and south by the property of the Bombay Municipality, but now belonging to Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to take such steps as they may think advisable for completing the aforesaid purchase and legally vesting the same in the Company.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO., Agents.
Manockjee Petit M. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.—Verbal offers will be received by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Byculla, at noon on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, for the immediate supply of 2,000 yards Coarse Blue Woollen Cloth, 54 inches wide. No offers will be received after that hour, and the Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Sample on application.

T. R. NIMMO, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES, METRE GAUGE.

Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.

Further information may be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Poona, and marked "Tender for third class carriage bodies," will be received until the 5th August.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 24th July, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI CASSIBAI, the executrix of MANCOOVERBAI, deceased, widow of the late GUNGADASS VIZBHOOCANDASS, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim to or on the said premises or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on towards the west by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, or towards the north by property of Khoja Karimbhoy, and on or towards the south by property of Khoja Alloo Paroo, and which land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 765 and 766, new No. 6496, old Survey Nos. 471, and new Survey No. 2771 respectively, and the house is registered by the Assessor of Municipal and Taxes formerly under No. 67, and now Nos. 89, 91, 93, 95, and 97 respectively, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cama

this 22rd day of July, 1884.

PESTONJEE KAV
Purchas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON and after 1st August, PARCELS may be booked at the usual rates from and to any station on the East Deccan line of the Southern Mahratta Railways and any station on the G. I. P. Railway.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager, S. M. Railways.

Gadag, 29th July, 1884.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from Friday, the 1st, to Saturday, the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented, "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE,

SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

Per case of six bottles, Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PELLETIER'S
CAPSULES OF SULPHATE OF QUININE,

PREPARED by Armet De Lisle and Cie., Successors of PELLETIER, with their renowned "Quine Des-Trois Cachets." These Capsules are very transparent, and dissolve easily in the stomach; they contain pure SULPHATE OF QUININE in silky crystals, and are capable of indefinite Preservation.

Sold in bottle at As. 12, Re. 1-4, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 12,

BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ Sample bottle supplied free to Medical Practitioners on application.

TELEPHONE No. 30.

REDUCED PRICES.
TEETHING NECKLACE.
Black colour, As. 12 Net Cash.
Other colours, Re. 1-2 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF LIME.
Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
ALLEN'S HAIR-RESTORER.
Rs. 2-8 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
BURROUGH'S BEEF AND IRON WINE.
Re. 1-10 Net Cash.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.
Rs. 2-4 Net Cash.

CLARKE'S BLOOD-MIXTURE.
Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls. Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment, Leeming's Essence, Calvert's Dog Soap, Naldire's Dog Soap. McDougall's Ointment, Elliman's Embrocation, Calvert's Soft Soap, Stevens' Ointment. Clark's Hopplemenoma. Clark's Neurasthenitpponkelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER
IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but will be found very efficacious in DESTROYING ANTS, BUGS, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, CATERPILLARS and INSECTS, in the various stages of metamorphosis.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Bitter Ale ... ... ,,	1 8
Sherryade ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Soda Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 8
Seltzer ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
... AND MANUFACTURERS OF ... AERATED WATERS,
... RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three airy ROOMS with a bath room and the use of a cook room on the top floor, above the "Ripon Club," Hornby-row, Fort. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby-row. P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required to send on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the Liquidators of the said Company at their office, No. 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before particulars of such debts are given.—Dated Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

GEO. W. READ,
DOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators, Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદ્રાસ જીનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 160 per whole and Rs. 40 per quarter share is DECLARED PAYABLE for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, to the registered Shareholders at the registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1884, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
Lc., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 31st July to 8th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most adapted for families, tailors, and shoe, boot and harness makers. Instructions given free. Complete accessories supplied gratis.—The Singer Manfacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

UNBREAKABLE WALL PLAQUES and SPLASH SCREENS, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each, just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE situation of a TUTOR at Mr. Eduljee C. Bisnee at Bandora is filled up.

ADVANCES made on property or approved personal security. Apply to MONEY, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST small white fox-terrier bitch, tan-coloured ears and head, name "Spring." Reward.—Capt. STEVENSON, Cumballa Hotel.

LADIES' English Lever Gold Watch for sale, also three rings. Apply A. Z., care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Apollo-street.

PIONEER BRAND PIPE TOBACCO manufactured expressly for the most fastidious smoker, Rs. 2-8 per lb.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

DELICIA CIGARETTES made only from the best Turkish Tobacco. A trial will satisfy the most disinterested connoisseur. Rs. 2 per 100.—HOWARD & Co.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS, when applied to silk, satin, and other fabrics, have the appearance of beautifully finished hand-painting.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, INDIAN GAUZE BANIANS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per dozen, also Indian Gauze Drawers *Rs.* 18 to 24 per dozen pair. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Shirt Makers, &c., Hummum-street.

WANTED, for temporary employment, a Medical Graduate of experience and undoubted character. Salary Rs. 300 a month, and free quarters. Apply by letter with testimonials to Dr. T. Blaney, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Pulpeon & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above is now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials for various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

CALLIAN MUTEE & Co.—Ladies' requisites, hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers, fans, laces, &c. Experienced lady dress-maker in attendance. Picquet-road, Dhobie Talao.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 15 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb J. NEUBERG, Bombs.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth, Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Admiralty Act, Pleasure Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, As. 8, unbound, As. 12.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board H. M.'s S. Dryad up to noon (local time) on FRIDAY the 1st August, 1884, for the supply of Coal from the 11th October, 1884, to the 10th October, 1885, inclusive, at this Port, for the use of H. M.'s Ships.

2. All information required as to Bank Deposit, and Forms of Tender, &c., will be furnished on personal application to the undersigned, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., daily (local time.)

3. Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GREY HULTON,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer present.
H. M.'s S. Dryad, Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, (a distance of 173½ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadval,	Jumnal,	Kaigeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Telgi,	Ajur,
Nimbal,	Alimati	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti, and Gadag.	Hombal,

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, July 15, 1884.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. S. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Glass-bangles, Mother-o'-Pearl-shells, Tea, Purses, Furniture, Bentwood Chairs, Brussels Carpets, Iron Cots, first-rate Wine Cupboard, Ice-box, &c., &c.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Mahomedbhoy Suchoobhoy, trading under the name and firm of Suchoobhoy Khakee (insolvent), 13 chests glass-bangles (colored), and 2 packages mother-o-pearl shells.

In re Natthoo Vrusonjee (insolvent)—few old gunny.

Also on the same day few chests of Kooloo tea, bentwood (light, baba and folding) chairs, rolls of Brussels carpets and borders. Russia-leather pocket, purses and wallets, marble topped round tables, circular camp, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, musical box, clocks, globe lamps, vases, numblers, tea and coffee set, cradles, cots, sofas, walking sticks, fancy paper boxes, show book case, cut-lip topped table glasses, English iron cots, wine cupboard, ice box, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... $2,074,744.75.
= $7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND..... $3,500,000.
INSTALMENT of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES..... $1,563,361.66
= $4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—P. D. HASSOON, Esq.,
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gilfzow, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 24, 1884.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.
GUNDUCK BRIDGE-PLANT.

OFFERS invited for the supply of new or good second hand bridge-plant for above work, viz., portable engines, steam boats, mortar mills, pumps, dredgers, &c., &c. Particulars and prices to

HORACE BELL,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, T. S. R.
Mozufferpore, the 25th July, 1884.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club house, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.

28th July, 1884.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

CHINCHLI HORSE & CATTLE SHOW FOR 1885.
Under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

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BY
TODAR MAL.

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N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB.—Every Province in India would seem to put the Punjab completely to shame in the matter of public subscriptions towards the maintenance of dispensaries. In the N.-W. Provinces, fifty-one thousand rupees are subscribed yearly to these institutions by natives, and thirteen thousand rupees by Europeans; while in the poor and backward Central Provinces nearly twenty-five thousand rupees are given by the former and four thousand rupees by the latter. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the contributions made by natives fall short of those made by Europeans in the Central Provinces; though the income received from Europeans is only two thousand rupees less than in the N.-W. Provinces. It is simply disgraceful—there is no other word to describe the state of things—that out of the whole expenditure on dispensaries in the Punjab, three and a half per cent. only should be defrayed from private subscriptions; and we cannot help suspecting that there is something wrong in the way in which dispensaries are managed that accounts for this. Many charitable acts are done by natives, at the cost of much self-denial, indifferent as they are in some respects to suffering; and the subscriptions which have been promised towards the new hospital at Delhi—by which we understand Rai Mela Ram has made one of his munificent gifts—shows that one community at least in the Punjab is not lost to a sense of public duty in this respect. Government officers cannot stand cap in hand asking for subscriptions; but the members of local bodies might surely do much in this respect—by setting the example themselves in the first place, and next by urging the claims of dispensaries and hospitals in private and public life.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

THE Government of Madras, in the Ecclesiastical Department, have had before them the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Ecclesiastical) to the Chief Secretary to Government:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 64, dated the 1st March last, on the question whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in the case of East Indians, and, in reply, to say that the Government of India have been advised, that, as the English law governs questions of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the case of East Indians, such a marriage is not legal among the community. East Indians not having, like Hindus and Mahomedans, a personal law of their own, that applies to them is called the territorial law of India; and this ever since Mr. Justice Markby's decision (Volume I.B.L.R. P. 87) in the case of the Secretary of State *versus* the Administrator-General of Bengal, has been held to be that modified form of English law which is administered in the Original Side of the High Courts in the Presidency towns. Now this modified form of law does not comprise any English statute passed after 1726 (the year in which the Mayor's Courts were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) which is not expressly or by necessary implication applicable to British India. The English Statute 5 and 6 Edward VI, c. 12, which renders a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife absolutely void, was passed after 1726; it does not expressly or by necessary implication apply to British India; it is therefore no part of the territorial law of this country. Consequently, the marriage of an East Indian (domiciled in British India) with his deceased wife's sister is not void, and so the late Mr. Justice Norman held in the case of Das Mercos *versus* Cones. (Hyde Reports, page 65.) But such a marriage is illegal and may, during the lifetime of both parties, be annulled by an Ecclesiastical Court. For, being within what are called the prohibited degrees, it contravenes the Statute 32 Henry VIII. c. 38, which is part of the territorial law of India as above defined. The result of this position is, that if a marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the case of East Indians is not annulled by the sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court, in a suit instituted during the life-time of both the parties, the survivor, either the husband or the wife, will succeed to the proper share in the estate of the deceased, which in the case of intestacy devolves on such survivor as the lawful husband or wife of the deceased under the Indian Succession Act. The above remarks apply to the case where the husband is domiciled in British India. If the East Indian be domiciled in England, the law of his domicile would prevail and if he married his deceased wife's sister, the marriage, though celebrated in India would, according to English law, be valid, as being *in fraudem legis domestici*. To this effect is the well-known case of Brook *versus* Brook decided by the House of Lords in 1861.

EXTORTION ON NATIVE CHIEFS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to an up-country paper the following letter recently received by a Rajah in these Provinces as an amusing example of the way in which native tradesmen, Bengali and Parsee, attempt to plunder their wealthy countrymen:—

"May it please your Highness,—It would be a matter of great surprise to all, if an educated and enlightened prince of your Highness's position did not appreciate the great value and importance of possessing a copy of that rare and most valuable work known as *Minor Tactics*, a book which ought to be kept as a treasure in every Rajah's library, and thoroughly studied in order to make one an able and a really accomplished prince. We beg therefore to bring the work to your notice. It teaches all the plans and strategies, kept secret from the knowledge of the Foreign Powers, but adopted by the British forces in attacks and defences, the study and practice of which have made the British the first fighting nation in the world.

"As we have only a few copies, we hope your Highness will be pleased to order for the number of copies required per return of post to prevent disappointment, the work being very scarce. The price is only Rs. 50.

"We have also a few copies left of Lord Lytton's speeches, which will prove a valuable addition to your library. May we have the honour of sending you a copy of the work. The price is only Rs. 5.

"And a final prince is he who knows the art of war. Other accomplishments considered lowered by far. Proverb."

MR. J. SLAGG, M. P., ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In an article in the July number of the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. J. Slagg, M. P., suggests the appointment of a special parliamentary committee for dealing with Indian affairs. "Now I do not propose," he says, "an increase of Parliamentary supervision and authority under the impression that it would be adequate to the needs of the case. I know that it would be wofully inadequate; but it would be the beginning of a better state of things. By providing a Court of Appeal, where all cases would be discussed in the full glare of publicity, it would allow the people of India to place their own case before the English nation, a boon of which at present they are altogether deprived. At the same time it is obvious that if the extent of Parliamentary knowledge and control was to be left at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India we should remain exactly where we are now. A Secretary of State for India is, by the hard necessity of the case, the automaton of the department which he is nominally the chief. He no sooner enters upon his office than he has to surrender up his judgment and his reason to the Indian official advisers, and to become their agent and spokesman. A Standing Committee, having power to call for all Indian documents, and to raise debates upon Indian questions, would effectually defeat this policy of silence and secretism. Take, for example, such a case as the secret demands made upon Shere Ali at Peshawur eight months anterior to the breaking out of the last war in Afghanistan. When questioned on the subject in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury gave areply that had the effect of quieting public anxiety; but had all the facts been known there can be no question that that fatal and disgraceful war would never have been waged. Had there existed then such a Standing Committee as I have suggested, Lord Salisbury would never have ventured to make the statement he made."

Mr. Slagg thinks it would, perhaps, be wise to leave this Government of India exclusively to Indian "experts," if these gentlemen were unanimous as to the manner in which India ought to be governed. Unhappily (he continues) this is so far from being the case that there is no Indian question and there never has been one during the whole of the past century, on which the great body of Indian "experts" have not been divided into two irreconcilable camps. These divisions, together with the absence of any supreme arbitrator to decide between the combatants, have inflicted deep and lasting injuries upon the people of India. They have robbed our administration of all continuity. As the chances of promotion brought one or other party into power, the fundamental principles on which the Government was conducted have oscillated violently from one extreme to the other. The Government of India has, indeed, been little better than a series of disastrous experiments in which the population has been regarded as *corpus vile* on which the various administrators were entitled to These irreconcilable exists in

THE DISCOVERER OF THE CHOLERA GERM.

AN interesting sketch of the life of Robert Koch, the discoverer of the cholera germ, the man whose name is at present in everybody's mouth, appears in a recent number of the *Gartenlaube*. Dr. Koch, who is now forty-one years old, is a son of the Hartz Mountain. In 1866 he took his M. D. degree. For the next six years he slowly and laboriously worked his way upward as assistant physician in out-of-the-way hospitals. Fortune did not smooth his road, and when in 1872 he got an appointment at Wollstein the struggle for existence had again to be fought for seven years. Under circumstances so unfavourable for scientific research he prosecuted his studies with a success which secured a worldwide recognition of his genius. His first distinction was won by the publication of the results of his quiet labour on the methods of the artificial dyeing of microscopic objects, especially of bacteria.

By the general public his discovery could not be appreciated; but those who understood the value of these researches in the prosecution of the study of bacteria knew that with it a new era had dawned for science. This conviction has been brilliantly confirmed. During the last five years he has succeeded in identifying the germs of cattle disease of consumption, and of cholera. These discoveries are not incidental strokes of good luck, but the natural fruits of his own system of research. The significance of these discoveries is felt even by those who have no knowledge of medicine. Experiments in vaccination with the poisonous matter, experiments in disinfection in laboratories, wholesale experiments in the disappearance of epidemics—all these are but links in the chain, the last link of which, the destruction of the germ of the disease, is no more unattainable, but has become even probable. Honours have been conferred on Dr. Koch and his colleagues on coming home from India, the breeding-place of cholera. They have received titles and orders, to which, in honour of the personal danger of the voyage of discovery, were added such distinctions as otherwise are only conferred on soldiers. By addresses and banquets colleagues have honoured them, and it is said that the new Professorship of Hygiene at Berlin will be given to Dr. Koch. In short, outward acknowledgments have been plentifully made to the modest, quiet scholar. Although the Germans call him theirs with pride, he will always remain what he is, universal; and he deserves to the full the honourable title of "benefactor of humanity."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

A CRUSHING single innings defeat of the Australians was narrowly escaped at Huddersfield on July 5, under circumstances which caused a general growl among English partisan cricketers at the luck of the visitors. Rain alone delayed the completion of the game, and its arrival was most opportune for the Colonists, the game thus being put on record as a draw when the Australians with three wickets to fall wanted 154 runs to avoid a single innings defeat. The English players were a second-rate team, being drawn exclusively from Yorkshire and Notts, the match between the Players and Gentlemen of England taking place at the oval simultaneously. The success was in a very large degree attributable to the splendid bowling of Attewell on the concluding day. Of the seventeen Australian wickets that fell, Attewell took ten at a cost of only 71 runs—a marvellous performance. Four wickets were down in the Australians first innings on Friday night for 135 runs, as against the gigantic innings of 463 made by the English Eleven. On Saturday the last six wickets went down in an hour for 40 runs; and when they followed their innings, 6 wickets fell for only 38—thus eleven Australian wickets were taken in succession for 78 runs. It was at this time only a little after three in the afternoon, and the match looked almost over. There was no possible chance of getting the runs, and the only hope the Colonists had was to keep up their wickets. At twenty minutes past three, when the score was 49, Scott and Midwinter were partners, rain fell heavily, and delayed the game for three-quarters of an hour. This was the only thing that saved the Australians, for in addition to the waste of time, when time was of the highest value, the ground was very slippery and the ball wet when the bowlers resumed their attack. Scott was not out until 63 runs had been put on for the wicket, his 50 being an invaluable innings to this side, and consisting of seven fours, three threes, and four twos. Midwinter played excellently for safety, and though Palmer got out, Spofforth stopped in, and at ten minutes to six further rain came down, compelling the abandonment of the game as a draw. Full score and bowling analysis.

ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Lockwood, c Bannerman, b Spofforth	8	Emmett, c Bonnor, b Palmer	2
Scotton, b Palmer	134	W Wright, not out	20
Hon M B Hawke, c Bannerman, b Spofforth	6	Harrison, b Alexander	1
Mr E T Hirst, c Giffen, b Spofforth	71	Palmer	10
Attewell, c and b Giffen	84	Byes, 27; leg-byes, 13	40
Peel, c Bannerman, b Giffen	0		453
Grimshaw, c sub, b Alexander	77		

AUSTRALIANS.

P S M'Donnell, c Lockwood, b Emmett	46	c Lockwood, b Attewell	13
A C Bannerman, c Hunter, b Attewell	39	b Peel	4
W L Murdoch, c Grimshaw, b Wright	12	b Attewell	7
G Giffen, c and b Attewell	30	b Attewell	0
G J Bonnor, b Peel	5	c Emmett, b Peel	2
W Midwinter, b Attewell	11	not out	32
H J H Scott, c and b Attewell	17	c Attewell, b Emmett	50
G E Palmer, b Attewell	0	l b w, Attewell	5
G Alexander, c Harrison, b Peel	1		
F R Spofforth, c Hunter, b Attewell	8	not out	2
H F Boyle, not out	0		
Byes 3; leg-bye, 1; wides, 2	6	Byes, 4; wides, 2	6
	175		121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Harrison	17	7	35	0
Attewell	38-2	24	39	6
Emmett	22	13	29	1
Wright	19	9	38	1
Peel	23	15	28	2

Emmett and Wright each bowled a wide.

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Attewell	39	27	32	4
Peel	40	16	54	2
Wright	8	4	8	0
Harrison	9	5	10	0
Emmett	14	7	14	1

Peel bowled two wides.

Owing to unfavourable weather at Manchester on the following Thursday the first of the three great matches between the full strength of England and the Australian Eleven, could not be commenced at Old Trafford. There was a large number of people present, and the wickets were pitched at noon but rain afterwards began to fall, and continued steadily for a long time. About three o'clock there was some improvement in the weather, but then the wickets was inspected at a quarter to fourthe two captains found it unfit for cricket, and soon afterwards stumps were drawn for the day. On the following morning rain, and the wicket, soldeed by the wet, was soft and spongey when, England, who won the toss, sent in Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. A. N. Hornby to face the bowling of Spofforth and Boyle. Only six runs were scored, and then Mr. Hornby was stumped before he had made a run, and Ulyett joined Mr. Grace. This bad commencment was followed by a greater misfortune for England, as the total had only been advanced to 1 when a splendid catch, low down, by Palmer fielding at short mid-on, sent back Mr. Grace. The great English batsman had scored eight runs.

Shrewsbury was in, but the total had been increased another disaster for the old country happened, as Ulyett was bowled by Spofforth with a fine break-back ball. The Yorkshireman had scored five. Three wickets for 12. Mr. A. G. Steel then became Shrewsbury's partner, and caused the game to wear a more promising aspect for England. Each batsman having scored a four, the total was rapidly taken to 45. Then Mr. Steel, from a bad hit, was well caught by Midwinter at cover-point off Spofforth for 15. Four wickets for 45. Shrewsbury was next partnered by Mr. Lucas. Shrewsbury played the Colonial bowling with great confidence and judgment, and, with Mr. Lucas for his partner offered a determined resistance. As no wicket fell Palmer relieved Boyle, but, as he did not prove effective, Boyle was put on again. Then the wished-for parting came, for, at 83, Shrewsbury was bowled for a most admirable 43, made at a time when runs were sorely needed. He was loudly applauded as he walked back to the Pavilion. Barnes, the next comer, was caught and bowled first ball; Mr. O'Brien joined Mr. Lucas, but, to the great disappointment of the majority of the spectators, the Cronian was bowled by the first ball he received from Spofforth, and Barlow filled the vacant wicket, and both he and Mr. Lucas played very steadily. Barlow was caught at slip, with the score at 93, and Pilling who came in failed to score, and was easily caught at cover point from the second ball he received, and Peate was bowled for two, the innings of England closing at 3-15 for the poor total of 98. Mr. Lucas carried out his bat for a praiseworthy 18. Spofforth took four wickets, and Boyle six. The weather had improved, but the wicket was very treacherous. Score:—

ENGLAND.

Mr W G Grace, c Palmer, b Boyle	8	Barnes, c and b Boyle	0
Mr A N Hornby, at Blackham, b Boyle	0	Mr T C O'Brien, b Spofforth	0
Ulyett, b Spofforth	5	Barlow, c Bonnor, b Boyle	0
Shrewsbury, b Boyle	43	Pilling, c Scott, b Boyle	0
Mr A G Steel, c Midwinter, b Spofforth	15	Peate, b Spofforth	2
Mr A F Lucas, not out	18	Extras	1
			95

At a quarter to four M'Donnell and Bannerman opened Australia's innings, the English bowling being shared by Peate and Ulyett. Both batsmen scored a four, but with the total at 10 Bannerman was out leg before wicket to Ulyett. The celebrated South Wales batsman had made six. The captain, Murdoch, followed in, and with played steady cricket. M'Donnell was the wicket-keeper from a skyer. had hit brilliantly for 36. Giffen ain. Bates displaced Barlow at 75, resumed for Steel. Just afterwards ad made 23, was missed by Steel at total when the mail left was ts. Murdoch, not out, 24, and

est between the Gentlemen and ded at the Oval on the 5th occasioned little interest, the Gentlemen failing to secure a representative team. The result will be seen from the score:—

PLAYERS.

Barnes, b Whitby	14	not out	15
Ulyett, c Robertson, b Lucas	134		
Barlow, b Whitby	26		
Shrewsbury, c Robertson, b Whitby	25	b Whitby	6
Hall, c Hine-Haycock, b Page	27		
Flowers, c Welman, b Whitby	14		
Bates, c Diver, b Lucas	5	not out	25
Briggs, b Grace	16		
Read, not out	11		
Pilling, run out	3		
Peate, c Hine-Haycock, b Grace	3		
Byes, 12; leg-byes, 10	22	Leg-bye	1
	299		48

GENTLEMEN.

Mr J Shuter, c and b Ulyett	32	c Pilling, b Barlow	0
Mr T R Hine-Haycock, b Ulyett	10	not out	22
Mr A P Lucas, b Peate	13	c Pilling, b Barnes	37
Mr E J Diver, b Peate	10	c Peate, b Bates	0
Mr T C O'Brien, c Ulyett, b Peate	15	c Read, b Barnes	42
Mr W G Grace, not out	35	c Ulyett, b Barlow	66
Mr W W Read, b Barlow	11	c Pilling, b Barlow	0
Mr H V Page, c Read, b Flowers	5	b Barnes	1
Mr F T Welman, c Pilling, b Flowers	5	b Peate	8
Mr J Robertson, c Ulyett, b Peate	11	c Pilling, b Peate	13
Mr H G Whitby, b Peate	1	c Read, b Barlow	1
Byes	10	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 6	8
	148		198

When the Gentlemen and Players met again on the following Monday. At Lords the sides differed materially from those which took part in the Oval match, and the Gentlemen at least were a great deal stronger, Lord Harris, Mr. A. J. Steel, Mr. Christophison, Mr. Rotherham, Mr. Paravicine, and Mr. Kemp taking the place of Messrs. Shuter, Diver, Whitby, Robertson, Hine-Heycock, and Welman. Mr. Paravicine played as a substitute for Mr. C. T. Studd, who is suffering from an injured knee. For the players, Emmett, Sherwin, and George Hearne displaced Maurice Read, Pilling, and Briggs. The play on the opening day was almost an exact repetition of the first day's play in the match at the Oval. At the Surrey ground the Players completed a first innings of 209 and the Gentlemen scored 31 for one wicket; at Lords the Players went in first and scored 200, and the Gentlemen for the loss of one wicket made 50. Thus eleven wickets fell on each day, and in the total number of runs scored there was only a difference of ten. Curiously enough, the chief individual scorer was the same on both days. In the first match Ulyett scored 134, and by equally fine hitting he made 94 in the second. With the exception of course of Mr. W. G. Grace, we cannot recall an instance of any batsman accomplishing two such remarkable performances within a week in the Gentlemen and Players matches. Excellent as was the Players' total yesterday, there appeared at one time a strong probability of its being much larger, for when the third wicket fell the total had reached 209. The last seven wickets only added 91 runs. The second days' cricket was of the highest possible order, and exceptionally good batting. Both in the first innings of the Gentlemen and the second innings of the Players the entire aspect of the game was changed by a long stand. When four of the best of the Gentleman's wickets had fallen for 74, Mr. W. W. Read became partner to Lord Harris, and between them these two batsmen carried the total to 242, thus adding no fewer than 168 runs while they were together. In the second innings of the Players, Hall, Barnes, and Shrewsbury were got rid of for 21 runs, and the Gentlemen looked to have all the best of the game. Then, on Bates joining Ulyett, the partnership commenced was completely mastered, and runs were put on at a tremendous pace. More vigorous hitting has scarcely been seen on a London ground this season. Altogether the partnership of the two Yorshiremen produced 152 runs in exactly two hours. Ulyett's splendid score of 94 by making 64, and it is worthy of special mention that his three innings this year in Gentlemen and Players matches yield an aggregate of 294—an extraordinary performance. On the third day the game had a remarkable conclusion. The Gentlemen went in for the second time with 204 to get to win—a formidable task in the last innings—and actually hit off the runs for the loss of only five wickets. The best cricket of this very fine performance belongs to Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. A. G. Steel, the two batsmen who have perhaps played the best cricket seen on London grounds this season. Obviously Barnes had gone down for two runs, and when Lucas was bowled by Flowers the score was two wickets for 29. Steel and Grace then came together, thoroughly mastered the bowling and raised the total to 168 before the former was caught at short leg. Seven runs later and Grace was bowled by Flowers. O'Brien made the winning hit. Score:—

PLAYERS.

Barlow, c Kemp, b Christopherson	43	b Christopherson	2
Bates, b Christopherson	45	c and b Steel	72
Ulyett, c Read, b Grace	94	c Rotherham, b Paravicini	64
Barnes, c Read, b Steel	24	c Page, b Christopherson	11
Shrewsbury, b Christopherson	0	b Steel	7
Hall, b Christopherson	0	b Christopherson	0
Flowers, b Steel	17	run out	9
Pilling, b Christopherson	15	run out	9
Emmett, c O'Brien, b Steel	20	c Grace, b Christopherson	1
Peate, b Steel	9	b Page	20
Sherwin, not out	11	not out	1
Byes 7; leg-byes, 4	11	Byes, 9; leg-byes, 4	13
	290		209

GENTLEMEN.

Mr W G Grace, b Barlow	21	b Flowers	89
Mr A P Lucas, b Peate	33	b Flowers	6
Mr T C O'Brien, c Flowers, b Barlow	14	not out	21
Mr A G Steel, b Barlow	12	c Barnes, b Flowers	63
Lord Harris, c Sherwin, b Ulyett	55	c Bates, b Peate	0
Mr W W Read, c and b Barnes	67	not out	18
Mr M C Kemp, c Barlow, b Peate	15		
Mr H V Page, c Hearne, b Peate	11		
Mr F T He Paravicini, not out	16		
Mr S Christopherson, c Sherwin, b Ulyett	3		
Mr H Jerry, b Peate	3		
Byes, 15; leg-byes, 4; wides, 2	21	Byes, 7; wide, 1	8
	290		205

Notwithstanding the heated state of the political atmosphere the Government and Opposition managed to meet on friendly terms at the new ground of the Prince's Club to play their annual match on the 5th instant. The chief feature of the game was—Government and Opposition was the excellent innings of 109 played by Lord Lewisham. Of course, the bowling opposed to him was not of very high quality, but his batting was exceedingly good, and his only mistake was a chance at the wicket when his score was 60. His hits were three fours, eighteen threes, and sixteen twos. Mr. Round, the once famous wicket-keeper, also played capital cricket, and included in his 80 eight threes and six twos. Besides Lord Lewisham and Mr. Round, six members of the Opposition reached double figures. The Government had lost three wickets at the close of play for 74 runs, so that the draw was greatly in favour of the Opposition. Full score:—

OPPOSITION.

Viscount Lewisham, hit wicket, b Causton	109	Mr H Tollemache, run out	20
Mr J W Lowther, b Causton	3	Mr W H Long, b Grey	7
Colonel Walrond, c sub, b Gladstone	8	Sir F Milner, b Gladstone	15
Hon S Herbert, c Howard, b Gladstone	16	Lord G Hamilton, b Grey	42
Mr J Round, c Gladstone, b Grey	80	Hon E Stanhope, b Reid	12
		Sir W Hart Dyke, not out	14
		Byes 6; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2	10
			336

GOVERNMENT.

Mr A Grey, c Long, b Walrond	5
Hon G Leigh, c Walrond, b Lewisham	21
Mr R T Reid, not out	28
Mr R C Causton, c Herbert	9
Mr Howard, not out	17
Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1	3
	74

Mr H J Gladstone, Hon R Bruce, Mr R Fort, Hon F Lambton, and Sir Henry James did not bat.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.

THURSDAY (July 10) was kept as a great and solemn occasion in Holland. Three hundred years ago, on the 10th of July, 1584, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, the founder, champion, and martyr of Dutch independence, was basely murdered at his house in Delft, by Balthazar Gerard. The martyrdom of their great national hero, the life which it crowned, and the deliverance of which this life was the instrument and its end the seal, the people of Holland are now assembled in Delft to commemorate. There are few places in the world, perhaps, where an interval of three eventful centuries has wrought such slight material changes, as the little Dutch town in which William the Silent was murdered, and in whose noble church he lies buried. The house in which the crime was committed, the Prinsenhof, formerly a convent, and now a barrack, still stands unchanged, and the descendants of the people whom William freed may still see the recess in which Gerard stood and the narrow staircase—so narrow that the pistol of the assassin must almost have touched his victim—towards which William was moving when the fatal bolt was fired. But slight as is the material change, the moral contrast is so vast as almost to baffle imagination in the attempt to realise it. In 1584 the independent polity of the United Netherlands created and sustained by William the Silent was still quivering in every fibre with the throes of that gigantic struggle in which it had withstood the inhuman despotism of Philip II., and resisted all his attempts to establish the Inquisition in the Netherlands. The cruelties, the treacheries, the intrigues, the chicaneries, which marked the course of that struggle were such as no man bred in the ideas of to-day could believe if they were not established on the irrefragable testimony not merely of those who suffered by them, but even of those who practised them. The question at issue between Philip and his Flemish subjects was no mere tissue of theological or metaphysical subtleties. It was a question of life and death, of liberty and tyranny, of the most implacable resolve that ever inspired the brain and armed the will of a bigot and a despot, of a most unflinching resistance to cruelty and usurpation that ever sustained the fortitude of a patient but determined people. The people of Holland can not but be inspired by the memories which illuminate the anniversary they are keeping to-day. No people in the world ever maintained a more heroic struggle than their forefathers: to none was a nobler example of devotion and patriotism given than that of William the Silent. "As long as he lived," says their latest historian, "he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets." Assuredly their lamentation was neither unreal nor misplaced. They had lost the father of their country, "Father William," as his people affectionately and gratefully called him, and the hand that had struck the blow was bribed by the treasure of Spain. The descendants of those little children who shed tears when William died need, however, shed no tears to-day. It is the deliverance of their country that they are gathered to commemorate and their gratitude for the achievement whose results they still enjoy will assuage their mourning for the man whose life and death assured their freedom.

William the Silent is, perhaps, the one spotless and heroic figure in the history of the great struggle whereby the Netherlands were freed. It was a contest of giants, but the meed of heroism belongs alone, or almost alone to the victim of Balthazar Gerard. In calling him spotless, we do not intend to say that all the acts of his life deserve unstinted praise, but regarded as a whole his life presents in the midst of a corrupt, cruel, and unscrupulous age an example of civic virtue, of personal disinterestedness, of unsullied patriotism, of sustained devotion to the right, of fortitude in adversity, of moderation in prosperity, of unrivalled state-craft and consummate ability in affairs to which history affords but few parallels. It is singular to note how often in the affairs of mankind the opposing tendencies of a particular age and time seem to be personified and typified in the antagonisms of individual men. Such a contrast is exhibited with startling dramatic completeness in the careers of Philip II. and William the Silent. They were foes from the outset, but their lifelong enmity was caused less by personal antagonism than by contrast of character and of temperament and, in consequence, of their respective relations to the circumstances of their age and time. Philip was born to be an Inquisitor, William to be a Liberator. It is inconceivable that Philip should ever have become a Protestant, though he would, it seems, have consented to abate somewhat of his Catholic austerity for the sake of the Imperial Crown. It is equally inconceivable that William should have remained a Catholic in the spiritual turmoil of the 16th century. His final conversion to Protestantism may have been quickened by his political necessities, but it was not the outcome of an easy-going indifference like the adoption of Catholicism by Henry IV. of France, who frankly avowed that Paris was well worth a mass. No doubt it was necessary for the champion of Protestants in the Netherlands to be himself a Protestant, but William became their champion because he was always in spirit and in temper a Protestant, he did not become a Protestant in order to remain their champion. Philip, on the other hand, was equally the born champion of the spirit and temper opposed to Protestantism. He was not so much a religious man as a fanatic, a statesman whose whole policy was centred in absolutism and spiritual domination. Indeed, it cannot be doubted that William, in spite of his greatness, was to a large degree a religious man of the two. Philip, throughout his whole life, never deviated from the straitest and most rigid orthodoxy, though he could be denounced by William in that Apology, which even when compared with the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero is, perhaps, the most scathing philippic of the three, as a lascivious, incestuous, adulterous, and murderous king. The life of William, on the other hand, though it, perhaps, fell short of the second Christian purer standards of the present age, was comparatively one of virtue, moderation, and devotion to noble and humane ends; and his religious faith, though by no means consistent with itself at different periods of his life, was, nevertheless, an evolution abundantly justified by its fruits, and controlled and sustained by the slow and resistless force of spiritual and moral conviction. At a distance of three centuries it is easy to see that, of the two tendencies here exhibited and contrasted was destined to prevail in the end; but the case was altogether different when the great struggle began and long before it was over even William himself might well begin to doubt. All the material forces of a great Empire were arrayed on the side of Philip. Spain, when he ascended the throne, was incontestably at the head of the civilized world. He was served by the most orderly administer in the world, by the most consummate and adroit statesmen. William himself would have been powerless to achieve success if his skill had not been equal to that of his superior in these. His cause was undoubtedly the better, and this was what gave it its strength and endurance, but his material resources were immeasurably inferior. But fortified by the inherent goodness of his cause and by his own patience and perseverance, meeting intrigue with intrigue, overcoming guile with guile, and opposing to the tortuous and hesitating policy of Philip, a policy of his own informed by a knowledge as accurate, and controlled by a sagacity far more patient and subtle, he baffled all Philip's generals and outwitted all his statesmen, and moulded the despised burghers and "beggars" of the Netherlands into a nation which wrested the power of Spain and secured for itself a place among the foremost Powers of the world.

The name of Philip II. cannot be popular in the Netherlands. The man who was responsible for the deaths in every circumstance of torture, cruelty, and humiliation, of thousands of peaceful citizens whose only crime was the desire to worship God in their own way, cannot but be remembered with loathing among the descendants of his victims. But sinister as was the influence of Philip, and disastrous as was his policy, they were forces contributory to the result which made the people of the Netherlands a free and self-reliant nation. Philip was the hammer and William was the anvil; between the two the steel which was heated in the fires of the Inquisition was forged, tempered, and welded into the national life and independence of the Netherlands. Each was doubtless necessary to the result, but though the impartial historian is bound to do justice to both, the national gratitude is not unjustly reserved for the national champion and martyr. The work which William the Silent did he did for the most part alone. None but he could have baffled Philip in his Cabinet, his generals in the field, his statesmen in Council. For years the two men lived in ostensible friendship, but Philip, though he was no match for William in statecraft, was shrewd enough to have discerned the capacity of his great opponent when they were boys together at the Court of his father. William, on his part, must have known equally well and equally early that Philip was destined to be his long-opponent. It was not for nothing that Charles V. had trusted William with the profoundest secret of State while he was yet a boy; it was not for nothing that William had early shown a military capacity not unworthy of the greatest captain of the age. The favour shown by Charles to William, and the youthful renown of the latter, were enough of themselves to provoke the enmity of the brooding and suspicious Philip. He could not foresee, of course, all the mischief that William was destined to do him, but the impatient and contemptuous rebuke which he administered to William as he finally quitted the Netherlands is sufficient to show that he already knew where to look for his most dangerous antagonist. "As Philip," says Motley, "was proceeding on board the ship which was to bear him for ever from the Netherlands his eyes lighted upon the Prince. His displeasure could no longer be restrained. With angry face he turned upon him, and bitterly reproached him for having thwarted all his plans by means of his secret intrigues. William replied with humility that everything which had taken place, had been done in the regular course of the natural movements of the State. Upon this the King, boiling with rage, seized the Prince by the wrist, and, shaking it violently, exclaimed in Spanish, 'No los estados, ma vos, vos, vos!' The suspicion and distrust of Philip were not ill-founded. A few months before William had been sent to the Court of France as a hostage for the execution of the Treaty of Chateau-Cambresis. In an unguarded moment, during a hunting expedition, Henry II. of France had revealed to the taciturn Prince the existence of a secret convention between France and Spain for the extirpation of the Huguenots. William said nothing, and his countenance exhibited no surprise at the revelation; but when Philip reproached the Prince at Flushing in the manner above described he knew, and William knew that he knew, that the terrible secret had been revealed to the silent and vigilant statesman whose life was henceforth devoted to the discovery and frustration of his plans.

It is not our purpose to narrate the life of William the Silent in detail. We are concerned rather with his policy and character, and, in relation to the present anniversary, with the tragedy which brought his career to a close. No space at our command would enable us to do justice to the romantic and heroic circumstances of a life so various and eventful as that of the great Liberator of the Netherlands. It was not for years after their stormy parting at Flushing that the overt antagonism of the two men was revealed. William at that time was a Catholic, and content to remain in the faith he had adopted as favourite of Charles V. Even on the occasion of his second marriage, two years later, with the Protestant Princess Anna of Saxony he still showed himself a loyal Catholic and subject of Philip by some rather questionable negotiations on the subject of her religious privileges. He would not bind himself by a deed which the friends of the Princess desired him to sign, though he gave a verbal undertaking to the same effect. In fact, at this time he was not the patriot and the man of profoundly religious temper which he afterwards became. He was brought up in an age and country of brilliant revelry and display, and he himself in his early years was as brilliant a revelier as any. It was only in tribulation and adversity that his character was purified and sobered, and so little at this time did he take religious differences seriously that when, immediately after his marriage, the Electress entreated that he would not pervert her niece from the paths of the true religion he replied, with almost contemptuous flippancy:—"She shall not be troubled with such melancholy things. Instead of Holy Writ she shall read 'Amadis de Gaule,' and such books of pastime which discourse *de amore*, and instead of knitting and sewing she shall learn to dance a *galliarde* and such *curtoisies* as are the mode of our country and suitable to her rank." In politics also William strove long and anxiously to avoid an open rupture with Philip. Throughout the Regency of Margaret of Parma he was constant and earnest in his endeavours to establish an acceptable *modus vivendi*, to induce Philip to abstain from establishing the Inquisition, and to organize the Government of the Netherlands so as to maintain the liberties of the people without throwing off the yoke of Spain. Philip, however, was inexorable. The man who had celebrated his return to Spain by an *auto-da-fe* was not likely to come to terms with the Protestant "beggars" of the Netherlands. Even his sister Margaret was too lenient for him and was at last replaced in the Regency by the infamous Alva. Then it was that William gave up the hope of reconciliation and compromise. He retired to Germany after vainly endeavouring to persuade his friend Egmont to follow his example. Egmont, Horn, and others, were arrested, condemned, and ultimately executed. When the wily Granvelle, who had been Margaret of Parma's chief counsellor in the Regency, heard that Orange had escaped, he exclaimed, "Then if the Duke has not caught him, he has caught nothing." It was the failure of Egmont's mission that convinced William that nothing was to be expected from Philip. When Egmont returned and reported in the Council the result of his negotiation, "Now," said William, "we shall see the beginning of a great tragedy." The remaining years of his life were the fulfilment of his prediction and his death was the catastrophe of the tragedy he had foreseen. From this time forth his life was a long martyrdom, only sustained by the growing strength of his religious convictions and his unshaken confidence in the justice of his cause.

We cannot dwell at length here on the warlike exploits of William. His military fame is established by the fact that he baffled such captains as Alva, as Don John of Austria, and Alexander of Parma. "Alva," writes one whose enthusiasm is inspired by the glowing page of Motley, "was his earliest antagonist; and the gaunt and shallow Duke was one of Charles's veterans. Till he came to the Netherlands, he had never been wounded on many a Pagan and Christian battlefield he had triumphed; more than once his eagle eye and tiger-like heart had nerved his beaten soldiers, turned the tide of victory, and saved the Monarchy. Vehement and blood-thirsty by nature, only on the battle-field did

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

WITH the exception of a rise of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris, Reuter's London financial telegram reports no change of any kind yesterday. In the Produce markets Linseed comes unchanged, Rapeseed is quiet and partially 6d. lower to arrive, whilst 6d. better on the spot. Wheat is firm and London quotations are advanced 6d. per quarter for Club No. 1 and No. 2.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, but the sales were only 6,000 bales, and although prices on the spot were unaltered, Americans to arrive lost the previous improvement of 1-64d. In New York rates were unchanged at 11 cents. for ready and 10·54 cents per lb. for November shipment.

Our market has again been quite a blank as regards export business and prices of ready cotton are unaltered. The feeling, however, is very steady and sellers of new crops for future delivery seem disposed to hold off again, whilst there are still buyers at the same figures as yesterday. The buyers however are all native dealers who almost universally believe in higher rates later on and mostly are backing their opinion pretty freely both by holding old stock and buying new. At the moment they have something to go upon in the unfavourable character of the American crop reports, but should prices by any chance drop fall Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per candy a number of weak holders would go to the wall.

WHEAT and SEEDS are generally firm at unaltered rupee prices.

FREIGHTS are the turn better again. The Anchor Line steamers Hispania and Nubia are reported to have made further engagements for Liverpool at 21s. 10½d. for Wheat, and the Clair Sinclair has been put on the same berth for a part cargo of Wheat at 22s. 6d. for August loading. A steamer has been fixed for Dunkirk, August loading, at 26s. 3d. booking about 2,500 tons. Rates by ready steamers for Antwerp are reported at 23s. 9d.

IMPORTS generally may be reported steady and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—Some private telegrams from home report Bar Silver in London 1-16d. higher at 50⅝d. per oz., and advices from Calcutta being very steady our market has hardened somewhat with an advance of 1-32 all round. That anything like an imporant rise is not anticipated, however, is evident from the fact that the slight improvement has brought out the banks as freer buyers. Credits for all August can be placed at the current quotation for ready paper, at 1s. 7 13-16d. up to the end of the year, and at 1-32d. higher for January, February, March. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Francs do. do.	Frs. 2·08⅛ to ⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter again to-day with a decline of ⅛ in Fours which close at Rs. 99 15-16. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 102¾.

SHARES remain flat. Bank of Bombays are an exception to the general rule, being ¾ per cent. higher at Rs. 755 xd. In Press Shares Colaba are Rs. 25 lower, Fort Rs. 25 higher. Spinning Mill shares are dull and generally Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 down. Port Cannings have dropped Rs. 10 as it is reported no dividend will be paid for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. E. McGill, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. Thomas and party, as passengers.

THE steamer Viola, 1,270 tons, Captain S. Murray, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Philadelphia, (14th June), with a cargo of 53,632 boxes kerosine-oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rally Brothers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G. Doncich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste.—Rev. Mr. F. Serassit, Mr. P. Whalley, Rev. Mr. Rive, Mr. H. C. B. Mildmay, Mr. Willnecker and 5 deck.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Viola (s)	Murray	Philadelphia, June 14

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Adria (s)	Raffin	Jeddah.
	Titania (s)	Doncich	Trieste, &c.
	Punjaub (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	McGill	Dunkirk.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kerbella, to London via Kurrachee, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
25	Dawpool	Smith	Liverpool. April 29.
26	Purulia (s)	Brown	Moulmein, July 20.
	Busheer (s)	Creft	Rangoon, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Steamers Commilla and Mirzapore.
July 26.—Steamer Vesta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
27	Clan Macpherson (s)	London.
28	Mirzapore (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
26	Culna (s)		Bombay.
	Bullmba (s)		London.
	Kt. Companion		
	C. Macdonald (s)		London.
	M. Meanatchy (s).		Singapore.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

126-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyebji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsangji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerjee vs. Purmanundas Jeewandas.—Little S. F. and N.
310-81—Macfarlane and E.—(for pauper) Bhaskor Rughunath vs Rughunath Damoder—H. Bicknell.
272-83—Macfarlane and E.—Peeroo Mahomed vs. Sewjee Nathoo.—Payne G. and S.
21-83—In person.—(a pauper) Bhicooo vs. Govind Succaram and others.—In person.
302-82—Tyebjee and D.—Surdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
85-84—Macfarlane and E.—Hurridas Soonderdas vs. Goolabroy Gujanund—Hore, C. and B.
To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.
531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanji Ruttonji Tata and others vs. Haji Aboo Tafub Bebany and others—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

141-84—E. Wilkin—Hunmuntrow Sadhurow vs. A. Bowles—A. F. Turner.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Khulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.—Part heard.
126-84—In person—Mahomed Rahimtoola vs. Joosub Abdool Rahman Patel and others—In person.
421-82—Thakurdas and D.—The Western India S. and M. Co., vs. S. G. Sigg Sulzer—Payne G. and S.
143-80—Hore, C. and B.—Khimji Goculdas vs. Purshotum Goculdas—Little, S. F. and N.
457-82—Muljee B. B.—Bai Kesser and another vs. Hurry Bhanjee—E. Wilkin.
481-82—A. F. Turner—Ameerbux vs. Hoosunbux Poonawalla.—Tyabji and D.
139-83—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan vs. Nance *alias* Rookhmance and others.—Little S. F. and N.
174-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamsetjee Nowrojee vs. Hurjeewan Veerjee and another—Little S. F. &N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.
86-84—Ardesir and H.—D. Mc L. Slater vs. Premchund Roychund.—Thakurdas and D.—Part heard.
Long Causes.
86-83—Mirza, H. K.—Shaik Zainoodin bin Shaik Dadoo Meya vs. Syed Zainoodin bin Syed Mohidin—Janardhen G.
353-82—M. M. Munshi—Khoushal Sadashiv and another vs. Wamon Sadashiv and others—Janardhun G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Stevenson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.
Russell, Lieut-Col., R. A., on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Warden, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

JULY 30.

Slaghter, Surg. Major, to rejoin, to Deolalee.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 22nd August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 15th August. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LYON—July 27, at Dharwar, the wife of W. F. Lyon, Supervisor P. W. Dept. of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—July 23, at Barrackpore, the wife of John C. M. Forbes, of a daughter.
HUNT—July 26, at Mercara, the wife of J. P. Hunt, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—July 12 at Dinapore, Charlotte Ann, wife of Staff Sergeant T. J. Campbell, Bengal Commissariat Department, aged 20 years.
EADES—July 20, at Kamar Koochee Tea Estate, Gauhati, Assam, Lillian Amelia Mary Homfray, infant daughter of Richard and Mary Eades.
MELLOR—At Dunkerque, France Mary, the beloved wife of Will. Mellor, Sanawar.
RITCHIE—July 23, at Athiur Lodge, Shevaroy Hills, Jonathan, son of A. Ritchie, Esq., of Dee Castle-Aberdeen, Coffee Planter, late of Ceylon and Travan, core, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

IT will be remembered that in March last we drew attention to a scheme propounded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart for the establishment of a detective department distinct from and yet connected with the Indian police. The facilities which Colonel Ewart's position as Deputy Inspector-General in the Punjab gave him in making a proper investigation of the subject, leads him to the belief that under the existing arrangements roguery of all kinds stands a very good chance of going undetected. This state of affairs he principally attributes to the development of the railway system. For, as he points out, the operations of the police are hampered by the necessity of restricting them to the provincial limits, whereas the railways give criminals of all classes every facility for eluding pursuit. Not only that, but they give them opportunities of extending the base of their operations to fresh fields and pastures new, when they find that their old haunts are becoming too hot to be comfortable. To meet these difficulties Colonel Ewart made some suggestions to the Government for the formation of a general detective force for the whole of India. We have already given an outline of the scheme, which provides for the raising of a special detective body in each province, under the immediate control of a district superintendent subordinate to the provincial head of police, the general control of all such special establishments being vested in an officer, to be styled "Inspector-General of Detectives in India." The whole of the correspondence that has passed on the matter has now been laid before us, and we are therefore in a position to give further details. To illustrate the probable strength of such an establishment as is proposed, and to show the different grades of which it might be composed, Colonel Ewart gives a rough sketch of the number of officers and men required, and the pay they should receive in each province. An establishment composed, say, of twenty officers and a hundred men would cost very nearly a lakh of rupees. Judged by this standard, the cost in the aggregate for the whole of India would be about five lakhs and a half, and if half a lakh more were added for the salary and office establishment of the Inspector-General of Detectives, the total extra cost to the Empire would be about six lakhs per annum. If half a lakh of this be contributed from Imperial funds, Colonel Ewart thinks that the rest can without much difficulty be met from provincial resources. The salary proposed to be paid to each grade of detectives has been fixed at a high rate, so as to make the service sufficiently remunerative to attract men of suitable capabilities, and to make it worth their while to be honest. The different duties which the department in each province would have to perform are enumerated. Amongst the chief of these may be mentioned (*a*) the investigation of all difficult cases which would require special treatment and distant investigation and pursuit; (*b*) special and delicate inquiries required by the various Government Departments; and (*c*) gathering useful intelligence regarding criminal organisations, and of the movements, habits, and haunts of all the most notorious habitual and professional offenders. The Assistant Inspector-General in the district would of course have to superintend these duties, and also to direct the training of young recruits in detective work. For this purpose they must be made thoroughly acquainted with the use of various disguises, and the peculiar and more successful tricks and strategems to which particular classes of criminals have recourse. Much assistance would be obtained in this work from the manuscript and printed notes on the habits of criminals that have been collected by police officers, but are now lying idle. On the performance of these duties the efficiency of the detective force in each province would depend; but, as Colonel Ewart says, the essence of the whole scheme is "the placing of the various bodies of the proposed provincial detective police under one central officer, the Inspector-General of Detectives in India, and thus securing that much to be desired and indispensable cohesion between the existing detective police in the country, which now nowhere exists." Amongst the more important duties which the Inspector-General would have to perform the following may be mentioned:—(*a*) To ensure prompt and cordial co-operation and cohesion among the different proposed provincial establishments of the country; (*b*) to maintain, as far as possible, a uniform standard of efficiency throughout those establishments; (*c*) to assemble and instruct annually a congress of provincial detective heads, in order to introduce any new scheme of general or particular improvements that might be suggested. Such a scheme, Colonel Ewart remarks, would remedy existing defects, and raise the general credit and status of the police in the eyes of the people.

This letter, containing proposals for the scheme, the main features of which we now give in greater detail than in a former article, was submitted by Colonel Bamfield to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Sir Charles Aitchison on perusing the papers was of opinion that the scheme was a good one, and that Colonel Ewart had shown grounds for the creation of a special body of detective police; but before forming a final opinion on the matter he wished to see the scheme more fully elaborated. At the same time, he drew attention to the consideration "that the success of the scheme would depend, at any rate in the Punjab, to a very large extent on the moderateness of its cost, which it would be necessary to meet by an adjustment of existing charges, or by obtaining contributions from other sources than provincial revenues, which were totally unable to contribute towards any new scheme, however desirable in itself." In answer to this call Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart in May last submitted through Colonel Bamfield a further report, in which the scheme was worked out with greater elaboration, due regard being paid to its financial aspect. Taking up the question then of expense, he argues that considering the facilities that railways and the postal and telegraph departments have thrown in the way of criminals, to the detriment of the efficiency of the police, a greater proportion of their profits should be diverted from the public revenues to the police grants in the various provinces, and recommends that the railways should throw open their lines for the free use of the police. It cannot be denied that the post office, the railway, and the telegraph are constantly being used by criminals for the transmission of offensive weapons, plunder, and money; for communicating with accomplices and appointing rendezvous; and for changing their sphere of action and rapid escape. It is equally true that unless the police can make free use of all the advantages which these departments supply they are considerably handicapped. The next suggestion is the extended employment of pensioned native soldiers for night-watching in cities, on the railways, and in the districts, in connection with a system of police telephones. These, he thinks, could with advantage be substituted for the higher paid police which perform the same duties now. Further economy could be obtained by a redistribution of the existing cost of railway police, "by a closer fusion of the railway with district police, and by ensuring the police of a particular railway system shall have unbroken jurisdiction and limits identical with those of the general management of such line." The funds obtainable from the contributions claimed from the railway, postal, and telegraph departments, together with the economical measures pointed out, he suggests, should be employed for the securing of four objects. The first of these is "an increase to the salary of the provincial police constable till it shall not be less than that of an ordinary cooly on Rs. 7 per mensem." The second is the creating of a squad of specially skilled detectives selected from the improved material thus obtained, who should work in unison with the ordinary force. The third object is the improvement of the existing police prosecuting agency. Colonel Ewart lays great stress upon this, and adduces several instances in which criminals have from the money obtained by their plunder engaged skilful counsel, and escaped from the clutches of the law scatheless. Therefore, for their complete success, he asserts that a trinity of police action is indispensable, viz. :—1, the detective officer; 2, the legal adviser; and 3, the public prosecutor. The fourth object to be gained is the formation of a small railway detective police agency for all India, which should be utilised in watching all suspicious persons using the lines. Such a corps located on the railway would be sure of rapid locomotion and combined action throughout the country, and thus be able to cope successfully with criminals of all classes. In connection with this he further points out that "one of the most important advantages of the detective police will be to secure information for Government and curtail the evils of professional agitation." With a population so heterogeneous and so numerous as that of India we must always be prepared for religious and political agitations from within; but the march of events beyond our boundaries places before our eyes the danger of foreign agitation from without. To this particular consideration we can only say that the Government will find much fuller and more authentic information relative to "agitation," professional and unprofessional, native and foreign, from a perusal of the newspapers than from the reports of all the detectives put together,

In a letter dated so recently as the 11th ult. Colonel Ewart again drew the attention of the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab to his scheme. Some of the facts which Colonel Ewart has put forward in behalf of his scheme will probably startle the good folk who have been wont to think that the moral condition of India is improving. It is true that railways and the post office are not unmixed blessings, and have given a certain amount of impetus to crime of all kinds; it is also true that owing to the want of sufficiently adequate means of prosecution, criminals sometimes manage to evade justice; but it may reasonably be doubted whether undetected cases of murder, burglary, and robbery are on the increase to the extent pointed out by Colonel Ewart. If all he says about the inroads of Afghan desperadoes into various parts of India, and the depredations and worse crimes which they commit there, be true, it reveals a state of affairs of which the general public has been hitherto ignorant, and which throws a considerable amount of discredit on the police and all concerned. But even leaving this aside, it must be acknowledged he has made out a plausible case for the establishment of such a detective force as he proposes. The detective system is regarded as un-English, and the espionage and police interference which is to be met with on the Continent has often been resented by many a Briton as an infringement of his natural rights and liberties. But late events have even in England shown the necessity of a vigilant watch. Of course the service is open to abuses, owing to the opportunities which it gives to the men of taking advantage of their position either to harass innocent persons or to share in the profits of evil-doers by conniving at their faults. And there is no denying the fact that there is greater reason to dread this in India than in any other country. Then there is the doubt expressed by the Railway Police Committee as to the possession of detective ability by the natives of India. But Colonel Ewart, who is able to speak from experience, has great faith in the astuteness of the wily Oriental for detective purposes. The success of any comprehensive scheme would greatly depend upon the tact and skill displayed by the officer to whom had been entrusted the general control of the department. But before the department is called into existence the Government must see its way to providing the six lakhs per annum which would be required to work it.

THE sanguine proposal to stave off the necessity for laying out a million of money on the Tansa water scheme by sinking artesian wells in Bombay, has been submitted by the Government of India to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India for an opinion as to the practicability of the plan. The resulting report has been transmitted to the Municipality, and it was laid before the Town Council by Mr. Ollivant yesterday. It will not surprise people generally, however it may disappoint some, that the report disposes completely of all hope that Bombay can find a supply of water by sinking artesian wells. There is just a possibility, it is declared, that artesian wells having a small discharge, scarcely as good as those of Pondicherry, "might be sunk in the alluvial deposits in the mainland, but they would not be of much use. In the island of Bombay itself neither the structural arrangement of the rocks, nor anything else, affords the slightest hope of getting a supply from artesian wells. The Bombay Municipality is therefore warned not to place any reliance on such a source of water-supply, and it is recommended not to spend money on trial borings. The reasons on which this opinion is founded are set forth in the report. It is pointed out that the deposits lying between the rocky ridges running north and south which form the frame of the island, are very thin, and are disconnected from the deposits on the mainland, and consequently the supply of water from that source must be very limited. The wells already existing might be more developed, but even at their best they would give but an inappreciable proportion of the enormous supply required. As for boring down into the rocky strata beneath these deposits, the prospects are no better, for the strata dip to the westward, while there is scarcely any catchment on their eastern edges. To make matters worse, there is a line of fracture between the rocky strata of Bombay and those of the mainland, so that water could not be procured by wells intended to tap the supply coming from the latter. The conclusion arrived at is that the Municipality has but one thing to do to make good the water-supply of Bombay—viz., to carry out Major Tullock's grand scheme of the Tansa Lake.

ACCORDING to our Municipal Act, if the water in a well be foul nothing can be done either to cleanse or close the well until the Municipal Commissioner has obtained the sanction of the Town Council to the sending of a notice to the owner of the well. At yesterday's meeting of the Council it appeared that the Health Officer, on the 1st of May last, asked for sanction to serve a notice to have a particular well cleaned out. On the 28th of the same month this request came before the Council, the members of which passed a resolution asking to be informed what was the cause of the foul condition of the water in the well. A month had been already lost, during which not even a notice could be served on the owner of the well with a view to having it cleansed. On the 6th June the Health Officer reported that the foul condition of the water was due to débris having been thrown into the well and not removed. This report was, through the oversight of a clerk, not placed before the Town Council until yesterday, the 30th July, when the permission to serve a notice to clean out the well was, after a discussion, formally passed. A considerable portion of the delay which occurred between the 6th of June and the end of July was due to a blunder, but making all allowance for that fact, in the ordinary routine it would take apparently from a month to six weeks to get a formal sanction from the Town Council for the serving of a notice that a particular well which was foul required to be cleansed. The danger to the public health arising from this clumsy system need not be pointed out. Sometimes it happens that one of these wells, in the backslums of the city, becomes tainted with cholera poison, and those who partake of the water are carried off by the disease. It is not to be tolerated that for a period extending over weeks unnecessary formalities should stand in the way of even a first step being taken to put an end to a danger to health and life. It is of course reasonable enough that the permission of the Town Council should be required before a well be filled in, but it is absurd to suppose that red-tape should prevent the serving of a notice to have a foul well cleaned. The Municipal Act requires to be amended in this respect, and in certain others, so as to place in the hands of the Executive the necessary powers for dealing promptly with matters of routine, which cannot be delayed or neglected without danger to the public health.

THINGS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DIEPPE, JULY .

"WHAT business has my Paris correspondent to go off to Dieppe?" you will perhaps say on seeing from where I date. In my defence I must advance that the *bains de mer* are at this season more Parisian than Paris, which is, to use a popular paradox, quite empty. Aye, and worse than empty. A tropical heat—I am afraid to say how many degrees in the shade for fear of being charged with exaggeration—and hourly reports that the cholera has at last broken out in its severest form combine to make the metropolis by no means a durable abode. But do not think that we provincials are in any way behind the times. Oh, dear nowe are quite as bloodthirsty here as we were in Pari, and quite as anxious to do war with China as the metropolitans. The report on the fair at Langson addressed by General Millot to the War Office has just come to hand. It appears that the Chinese regulars disclaim all responsibility, and state that the attack was made by Tonkinese franc-tireurs. In spite of these assertions, the French Government has determined to act promptly and decisively, and has address the following ultimatum to the court of Pekin :—1. Immediate evacuation of all the Chinese troops throughout Tongking. 2. The payment by the Chinese Government of a war-indemnity of 2 million pounds sterling (250,000,000 frcs.). In case this ultimatum is not accepted, or that the mandarins show any signs of wishing to delay a settlement, the French squadron will receive orders to seize the military and naval arsenal at Foochow and at the same time different towns on the Chinese coast. This, then, is tantamount to a declaration of war; for it is almost too much to believe that the Chinese, who attribute to themselves no blame for the Langson incident, will be willing to accept the responsibility thereof. Moreover, it will be practically impossible for them to find the indemnity demanded. The question now arises—What will England do, and when will she do it? We cannot possibly permit a war so detrimental to our commercial and political interests (I put "commercial" first, for, alas! we of this last ten years have learnt its first importance) to be declared on so very trifling a pretext. A sign from London might put all things right, and for this sign we are all waiting. France must not fight with China. There is less reason now than existed before Li-Hung-Tchang and Captain Fournier signed the treaty of Tientsin, and this ultimatum coming now throws a very unpleasant light on the real motives of France. Over and over again has M. Ferry declared that it was his wish to preserve the peace with China, and that his ambitions in that part began and ended with Tongking. Otherwise there is no doubt that he would have received a check, long before this, from one of the European Powers. But whether England interferes or not, it is certain that France will not be permitted to carry out her ambitious schemes without some interference. For instance, is it not a very significant fact that Captain Meller of the German navy has been authorized by the Emperor to take service, or rather command, in the Chinese maritime forces? This permission has been granted also to other prominent naval officers. Portugal, it appears, is about to cast her lot in with France, and, if the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to be believed, a secret treaty has been made between the two Powers against China. By the provisions of this treaty France will make the Portuguese (?) colony of Macao the base of her operations against Canton, and in return for this permission will force China to recognize this territory (Macao) as a Portuguese possession, which until now she has invariably refused to do.

The events of the next month will be very important ones, and on their issue may be said to depend also the issue or result of M. Ferry's colonial policy. If war with China is actually declared, it is certain that this minister will have made a mistake which will not only undo all that he has done in the East, but also seriously jeopardise the Republic at home. As matters now stand, the integrity and vitality of the Republic are more positively matters of fact than they have ever been during the last fourteen years, and she may to-day be said to be far more certain of a prolonged existence than when Gambetta first declared on the steps of the Palais-Bourbon, September 4, 1871, that Louis Bonaparte and his heirs would no longer rule in France, and that the third Republic was established. The schism in the Royalist party is complete, the recent scandals connected with the Bonaparte family have utterly done away with what little prestige was left them after Sedan, while in the Anarchist camp comparative quiet and contentment, *mirabile dictu*, seems to reign. Amongst the Royalists a new party has arisen and, we hear, will shortly issue a manifestation advancing the priority of the claims of the Anjou princes (to wit, Don Juan, Don Carlos, Don Jaime, Don Alphonse d'Este, the Duke of Parma, and Count de Bardi) over the claims of the House of Orleans, which, they assert, is only a younger branch of the House of Anjou. And no doubt whatever that before long the same House of Anjou will be divided in itself, and we shall hear of Juanites, Carlists, Jaimists, &c., each and all fighting for the crown of France. All this naturally weakens the Royalist party, and strengthens on the other hand the Republicans. Nor do I think it premature to say that the Imperialists are, to use an English sporting phrase, quite "played out." I, personally, have had abundant opportunities of learning into what disrespect they have of late fallen. Even while Prince Jerome and his son appeared to be working for the common cause their pretensions were generally ridiculed, and now that they have separated, after mutual exposures of a most unsavoury kind, the *coup de grâce* may be said to have been given to their party. The army has not forgotten the disgrace inflicted on it by the late emperor, and certainly would never assist in re-establishing the family of the man who surrendered with more than eighty thousand men at his back to the Prussians, while in the Chamber of Deputies the Bonapartists of both parties can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

One formidable and insidious enemy is certainly warring against the Republic in the south of France, for, of course, in the minds of the people, the Elysée is responsible for the cholera. In matters like these the people are singularly irrational. Do we not frequently hear in England that the Government is responsible for the bad harvests. "Turnips have never been what they were under Lord Beaconsfield," or "if it weren't for that there Gladstone my sheep would never have had the rot." These and similar expressions are often to be heard; and it is in the same spirit that the Republican Government is accused of being responsible for the ravages caused by the epidemic in Toulon and Marseilles. Deaths are deplorably frequent in both these towns, at the rate of one death per hour. The scandalous filthiness of the towns is of course at the bottom of it all. Toulon is a veritable hot-bed of disease, and it is surprising that the cholera is not more frequent there. In Paris the most elaborate precautions are being taken to prevent the outbreak of the mobus. Disinfectants are supplied gratuitously to all the citizens; all public places, even the omnbus waiting-rooms, are thoroughly disinfected, as are also the persons and luggage of all traveller arriving in Paris from the South, before they leave the railway stations; and in all the newspapers are published daily the best ways of preventing and combating the disease. Indeed, there is some talk of postponing the great National Fête of the 14th of July. It is feared that some of the numbeless visitors that throng Paris on that occasion might bring the infection with them and spread it amongst the crowds.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 29.

I really has seemed hitherto as though there were nothing to chronicle in Surat, except the rain. The rain rains every day and every night; a few hours of sunshine now and then break out, as if to remind damp humanity of the fact that in spite of the black clouds overhead and around, the sun does still continue to shine somewhere. We have already had some twenty inches of rain, our average rainfall for the monsoon being in all about thirty-five inches. The crops appear to be doing well. Around Surat everything looks green and bright—very different from the appearance the country presented this time last year, when it had already been devastated by heavy floods, and seas of mud and sodden earth stretched on all sides. The river has yet shows only a slight rise, not more than some four or five feet; the little water in the nullah at the Mecca Bridge seems more like the result of the recent heavy rains than any overflow of the Tapti.

The new protective works at this point have not as yet had an opportunity of being tested. This is a matter for congratulation, as the work, not only here, but also those at the Hope Bridge, will benefit by the time gained for settling down, and will be the more able to offer a strong resistance when tested by the heavy floods which must inevitably come one day.

Extensive schemes for the introduction of new water-works are now under the consideration of the new Municipality. There are few good wells in Surat, but most of the wealthy houses in the city contain large tanks for rain water, where, during the monsoon, the precious fluid is stored for use throughout the year. This, however, as must at once be evident, is, for many reasons, a precarious method of water-supply. In 1867 proposals were drawn out for an improved supply. These schemes have now been fully revised and added to by Mr. Dunn, the irrigation engineer, and again laid before the Municipal Board. Three different schemes have been prepared for consideration, with a daily supply varying according to the cost proposed. It is intended to carry the water for this supply by means of a stone-lined conduit from Kamrej. The revised schemes were laid before the Municipal Board only a few days since, and no decision has therefore as yet been arrived at.

The recent damp weather has caused a deal of fever in the city; otherwise there to be but little sickness prevalent.

Mr. Kirke, the visiting chaplain, has ferred from this district, his successor Rev. Mr. Horne, who conducted ser English chapel last Sunday. A very improvement is noticeable of late grounds: a garden is under prepara already makes a very fair show, t the extent which we have lately had against horticultural operations.

LORD LYTTON'S DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no right to expect that "Fairplay" should remember much about my letters on the Ilbert Bill, the interest of which has long since passed away, but he is certainly not justified in misrepresenting them in order to establish his proposition that I am "incapable of doing justice to a political opponent." The only express allusion to Sir F. Stephen in those letters is in fact a compliment to his understanding, for I said that I should much like to hear his candid opinion about some of the arguments of his political friends in this country. It is true that I had him and some others in my mind when I examined and criticized, to the best of my ability, the doctrines of the intellectual advocates of despotism in this country and elsewhere; but it is hardly fair to describe that criticism as an "instance of intolerance" to an eminent Conservative. "Fairplay" has here shown that he gives a more liberal interpretation in his own behalf to the principle which he claims to defend than he is willing to concede to others.

The assertion that I wished to convey the impression that Lord Lytton "being a Conservative, was necessarily unjust to natives" would never be made by any one who knows me or my opinions. I had the honour of some personal acquaintance with Lord Mayo before he came to this country, and I always in the press supported his Indian policy as zealously as in private I admired his character. I do not feel the faintest temptation to undervalue Sir James Fergusson because he sat on the Conservative benches of the House of Commons, much less to admire everything that Mr. Grant Duff says and does because he is by profession a Liberal. If I thought, as I did, that Lord Lytton's scheme for a Native Civil Service was neither "generous" nor "liberal," there was no reason in the world why I should not say so. "Fairplay" fixes his attention on the exclusive reservation of certain posts in the covenanted and uncovenanted service to natives, and is impressed by the "liberality" of the scheme. I fix my attention on the conditions attached to this concession, and am strongly impressed with their impolicy and illiberality. The material gains offered to a few favoured natives are not, in my judgment, a compensation for the humiliation which the scheme as a whole inflicted on the native community, and which I can assure "Fairplay" was keenly felt by honourable men who are neither rebels nor revolutionists.

W. WORDSWORTH.

July 30.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was unavoidably absent from the meeting of the Corporation on Monday last. At that meeting Colonel Merewether is reported to have "quoted from the minutes of the Town Council for 1878. Dr. Blaney was then its chairman, and on March 19 he urged that the carrying out of the new drainage system should be hastened, as it was urgently required to reduce the sickness and mortality then prevalent." A reference to the proceedings of the Town Council shows that the resolution referred to* was proposed by Colonel Hancock and seconded by the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee. Colonel Merewether is still further reported thus: "Again, on the 28th March, he [Thomas Blaney] proposed a resolution calling for the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage and sewerage works approved by the Government Commission." Upon this I desire to say that the resolution was a resolution of the Town Council, and was proposed by me to the Corporation as a matter of duty in my official capacity as chairman of the Town Council, and not as a resolution coming from myself. I did not support it with my vote. I have offered this public explanation on four previous occasions, and am now compelled to make it for the fifth time. How many repetitions are necessary for converting a fiction into a fact?—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, July 30.

* Where is a resolution referred to? The quotation was from Dr. Blaney's speech.—ED., *B.G.*

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The official announcement which appears in your columns to-day regarding the Resolution of Government No. 549 of 15th February, 1884, and which Resolution was preceded by reports from the Surgeon-General and Surgeon-Major Hojel, reflecting injuriously on the honorary staff of the Gocultdas Tejpal Hospital, shows convincingly that the publication of the Resolution and reports was not only unau

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

It is stated here that Colonel Lockhart, one of the chiefs of the Intelligence Department, is to be deputed shortly to investigate certain matters in the Holkar's dominions.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The Sky Races have again been postponed till Tuesday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 4th August, on account of the continuance of heavy rain.

SEGOWLIE AS A MILITARY STATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abandonment of Segowlie as a military station, and the employment of the cavalry regiment now divided between that station and Calcutta to strengthen the cavalry force in the Quetta district.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OSMAN DIGMA'S DEATH DENIED.

CAIRO, JULY 29.

An official denial has been given to the rumour in circulation yesterday that Osman Digma had been killed.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Sir Peter Lumsden starts on his mission next month.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

The Egyptian Conference has been adjourned until Thursday, as the delegates are awaiting a reply from their respective Governments on the point it was found necessary to submit to them.

COLONIAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Conference to discuss the desirability of Colonial Federation took place here yesterday, with the Right Hon. W. E. Forster in the chair. There was a large attendance of representative Englishmen and Colonists, and a resolution was passed that, "in the opinion of the meeting, Colonial Federation was essential to the unity of the Empire."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Canton, from Marseilles, left here to-day at 10-20 p.m., for Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.	
Good Fair Dholleras	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lb. Shirtings	5-6
8lb. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
3 ,, ,,	83¼
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¾
Silver	50 13-16

Arrival—Miranda.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 29.

10 p.m.	80·0

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

8 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	80·7

THE advisability of the Municipal Commissioner being appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, was yesterday questioned at the Town Council by Dr. Peterson, who thought the interests of the city would suffer. It was decided to discuss the question in all its bearings at the next meeting.

YESTERDAY the Bombay Municipal Corporation formally waived their right to purchase the plant and business of the Eastern Electric Light Company Limited (in liquidation). The winding up of the Panwell Brick-works as recommended by the Town Council was agreed to. The total amount it is found necessary to write off as loss on the property amounts to Rs. 1,98,185.

A BOMBAY native firm has received a telegram from Suakim relative to the earthquake at Masowah, where the firm in question has a branch, stating, "Damage slight; no casualties." This account of matters would go to show that the original statement relative to the disaster was much exaggerated.

MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., of London, have forwarded to us an unpretentious little volume entitled "Letters from Bombay" in which Mr. D. Aubrey gives an account of what he saw of this city in June, 1883. It gives a fair, if somewhat humdrum, account of Bombay and its varied population. Any Anglo-Bombayite wishing to give his stay-at-home friends a glimpse of his way of life out here might very conscientiously present them with a copy of "Letters from Bombay."

VISITORS to Simla will be glad to hear that at last there is a reasonable prospect of the road to Mashobra being improved. Mashobra is a pretty hill some five miles from Simla, whither the denizens of the summer capital retire to enjoy the fresh air and the pleasures of seclusion. The present Deputy Commissioner has, it appears, obtained sanction for the widening of the road to 12 feet from Sangaloi to the toll-bar, which is the worst length. An old road over the tunnel hill is to be restored and improved, and the mule and timber traffic turned over it; and during the season the tunnel itself is to be lighted from end to end for twelve hours a day. If Colonel Beadon could only persuade the authorities to widen the road the whole way out to the Mashobra bazaar, he would earn the gratitude of the Simla community.

THE monetary affairs of Major-General Hewett formed the subject of further investigation at the Insolvency Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, who was employed to carry through the arrangements connected with the loan of Rs. 11,000 advanced by Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee to Major-General Hewett, admitted in his cross-examination that the interest which General Hewett had agreed to pay would virtually come to something like thirty per cent. He, however, did not think the terms of the covenant very hard or extraordinary, considering the circumstances of the case. He did not know at that time that General Hewett was an "impecunious gentleman." The broker who had negociated the loan said that at the request of Mr. Hormusjee he had made some inquiries as to the credit and position of General Hewett, but that he had not heard anything to his disadvantage. As the hearing has already occupied three days, his lordship expressed his willingness to sit till late in the evening if there was any chance of finishing the [illegible] being informed by counsel on both sides [illegible]iry would take a day more, his lord- [illegible]m.) and adjourned [illegible] a

IT is announced that Sir Peter Lumsden, the English Commissioner for the demarcation of Northern Afghanistan, has nominated Captain Barrow, 11th Native Infantry, as his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

THE death is announced at Kasauli of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Shaw, of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, now quartered in Allahabad. Colonel Shaw, who was commandant of the depôt at Kasauli, had been suffering from illness for some time past.

THE President of the new Municipal Committee at Lahore is a native gentleman who cannot speak English. It will be interesting to ascertain in what manner this appointment will influence the course of local self-government in the capital of the Punjab.

A SAD story is told by the Akyab paper. On a Saturday afternoon recently 21 Madras fishermen, having sold their fish in the bazaar, were returning home to their village across the harbour. When half way across, the men were about to set sail, when a gust of wind capsized the boat, which became waterlogged. The 21 men held on to her for very life, and thus the boat, with its freight, drifted out to sea. The accident occurred at about 4 p. m. By eight the boat was approaching the mouth of the Mayoo river. Two men seized an oar each, left the drifting boat, and made for the shore. Later, as the moon rose, and when the boat was well up the Mayoo river, two other men abandoned their hold, and attempted to gain the river's bank. One was seized by a shark and disappeared; the other reached the bank in an exhausted condition, minus a piece of flesh, which a shark tore off his side. The police were not informed of the matter till 11 a. m. on Sunday, when information was at once sent to the villages on the Mayoo. Five days later no news had been received of the 17 men unaccounted for, and great anxiety was felt as to their fate.

NEWS has been received by a Calcutta paper through native sources, to the effect that Sirdar Gavr Khan, the chief of Zari, a place some two stages off Khelat, has had a fight with the Musanis, who are connected with his own tribe. It appears that there has been a regular brawl at Zari, which lasted for several days, in which the women also took part, and the result of which was, besides numerous wounds which the parties inflicted on each other, that four men were killed. The Gavr Khan, who is a Brahui, has, it is stated, been summoned by the political authorities to Khelat, and from there he is to proceed to Mustong, where a *jalsa* is to be held.

RECENTLY an outcry was raised in the House of Commons against the India Office for having given out a small contract for axle-boxes to a foreign firm. It now appears that the India Office has been forced to this line in self-defence owing to a combination by a "ring" of ironmasters to keep up the figures of tenders for ironwork for India. "This whole matter" remarks the Allahabad paper, "points strongly to the wisdom of Mr. Hope's proposal, viz., to encourage some good firm to make iron out here for Indian railways on rates to be fixed yearly on the basis of current rates at home. This proposal is known to have been brought to naught by the influence of the English iron-masters, and now we find them 'trying it on' at home."

M. KLACZKO, in a letter to the French author M. Pailleron, says:—Galicia is rich in petroleum springs. It has been noted that districts in which these springs are frequent are never visited by cholera, further, the disease may rage in the surrounding neighbourhood. The inhabitants ascribe this to their belief that the evaporation of petroleum kills the "animal." They point out that it kills all insects, and there are indeed neither flies, fleas, nor any kind of gnats seen in those parts. It might therefore be wise to try an experiment with the evaporation of petroleum in its natural state in cholera hospitals. I would ask you to communicate this observation, in which several friends of mine concur with me, to scientific men, and especially to M. Pasteur.

THE statistics of suicide in the Austrian army are somewhat depressing reading. They show that of late years military suicide has been considerably on the increase, and as this phenomenon is by no means confined to Austria it seems to indicate an increasing aversion on the part of the modern European to military service. The total number of suicides committed from 1869-1878 is 2,536, or an average of 253 per annum. In 1877 the average was 307; the year after 314. The lowest number was 197 in the year 1873. Mutilation and attempts at suicide are generally found among the subordinates, but in 1878 there were 22 higher officers and 98 officers of a lower rank among them. As far as the motives can be ascertained, fear of punishment, monetary troubles, dissatisfaction with the soldier's mode of life, and mortified ambition are said to be the most common. Death was generally inflicted by revolver.

On July 11 Mr. Gladstone had been Prime Minister for 9 years and 147 days, one day longer than Lord Palmerston, whose tenure of power, like that of Mr. Gladstone, was divided into two administrations. The only two statesmen who, since politics assumed their present shape—say, within the last hundred years—have governed the country for a longer period than Mr. Gladstone, are William Pitt (18 years and 7 months) and Lord Liverpool (14 years and 10 months). It is needless to say, however, that the wear and tear of the Prime Ministership must have been very much less in their time than at the present day, when that office is combined with the leadership of the House of Commons. The following table gives the services of the most experienced statesmen of both parties as they now stand:—

	Service in Parliament. Years.	In Office. Yrs.	Mths.	In Cabinet. Yrs.	Mths.
Lord Granville	47	28	1	21	2
Mr. Gladstone	51	22	10	20	9
Duke of Argyll	37	18	4	18	4
Lord Kimberley	37	16	5	9	6
Lord Derby	36	13	0	12	3
Lord Hartington	27	12	9	9	9
Mr. Childers	24	11	9	9	6
Lord J. Manners	40	10	8	10	8
Sir S. Northcote	28	9	0	8	7
Lord Salisbury	31	6	10	6	10

A PETITION addressed to the ladies of Paris, imploring them "to remain really pretty," recently appeared in a Parisian paper. The writer tells the Parisiennes that they are the Beethovens and the Mozarts who compose the symphonies of the celebrated Paris toilettes, and that their followers are dispersed all over the civilized world. But, he cries in horror, what structure is that which of late makes them appear of a size which would have gladdened the heart of any Roman matron, but at the sight of which an Amazon would hide her face?—that bag hanging down from collar to waistband, which seems to have been imitated from the opossum, and in which it would be easy to carry a few "petits?" Then there is that "movable coachman's seat" ordinarily called crinollette. It is growing and growing, and this year it has assumed dimensions such as to lead the writer of the "humble petition" to think that no one at Madrid, at Rome, at Vienna, or St. Petersburg will believe that such a fashion originated at Paris, and did not arrive direct from Berlin. These appeals to Frenchwomen might be read with profit by their English imitators, some of whose crinolettes, an inappreciative and unsympathetic journal says, are attaining dimensions that are simply monstrous.

Apropos of the recent sales of china and bric-a-brac, the following extracts, descriptive of the sale of the Beckford collection, taken from a periodical published in November, 1845, may be of interest:—"The first day's sale consisted of rare Oriental and egg-shell china. There we find a single basin, dragon pattern, brought £4 12s.; and four egg-shell cups and saucers, very rare, certainly, but fetching £13 2s. 6d. Among the notabilia we may mention a set of fourteen dessert enamelled dishes, sold at 9 guineas; but the lot which excited the warmest competition, and which was considered the greatest marvel as regards the sum for which it was knocked down, was that of four cups and [illegible]ncers, with rare yellow ground, which were [illegible]ht at the price of twelve guineas and a half! [illegible]rd at two guineas, and from that [illegible]y, and in a few minutes [illegible]thenes by two or three [illegible]r which they were sold. [illegible] expressions of astonish- [illegible]m at such an enterprise [illegible]The purchase in question [illegible]prise, as if the buyer had [illegible]d a defective knowledge [illegible]oney. That the purcha- [illegible]there is no doubt."

[illegible] NEWS.

[illegible] *Gazette of India* re- [illegible]V. S. Peat, Squadron [illegible]ers, at the disposal [illegible]ith effect from the [illegible] of the duties of [illegible]neral's Agent at

As the British non-commissioned officers attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies are now eligible to compete for musketry prizes on the same terms as other infantry soldiers, clause 63, Indian Army Circular, 1882, sanctioning an annual prize of Rs. 25 for the best shot amongst these non-commissioned officers in each Presidency is cancelled.

THE retirement of Captain Phillip Montague, of the 12th Lancers, will most probably be shortly gazetted, provided recent orders do not interfere, he having obtained leave to England on private affairs pending retirement. He joined the 12th Lancers from the 7th Dragoon Guards in September, 1853, as Captain. The senior Lieutenant of the regiment has only three years' service or so: consequently the promotion, if the retirement be sanctioned, will not go regimentally.

THE command of the 40th N. I. will be vacant on the 18th October, when Colonel Rowcroft will have completed seven years in command of a regiment. He was appointed commandant, 35th N. I. in 1877, and on the breaking up of that corps on 1st July, 1882, was transferred to the 40th, on Colonel Dandridge's appointment to the Brigade Staff. This is the only vacancy falling in this year. The promotions in this case, it is pretty sure, will go regimentally, Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, who has served with the regiment since August, 1858, obtaining the command, and Major Sir Benjamin Bromhead, the 2nd-in-command. Captain Hutchinson, now seconded as Garrison Instructor at Umballa, will probably move up to Wing Commander, his place being taken *pro tem.* by Major Vyvyan, now with the 38th N. I. at Peshawur, Major Fraser being provided for elsewhere.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

IN addition to the prizes announced in the prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting to be held in September, the officers of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers have generously offered a prize of Rs. 150, to be competed for by a team of seven from any European Infantry Regiment or Volunteer Corps in the Bombay Presidency. The conditions of the match are as follows:—Entrance fee, Rs. 10 per squad; distances, 200 and 600 yards; rifle, Martini-Henry; position, kneeling at 200 yards and any military at 600 yards; seven shots at each distance. In addition to the prize of Rs. 150 given by the G. I. P. Volunteers, the winning team will be entitled to the entrance fees, less Rs. 6 per squad for ammunition. The prize, however, will be withheld unless at least four teams enter.

The Manager of the *Military Instructor*, a small weekly paper published at Poona in the vernacular chiefly, for circulation in the Native Army, has also offered a prize amounting to about Rs. 11. This will be a supplementary award to the best shot amongst the native soldiers who compete for the Merchants' Prizes.

The following alteration has been made in the prospectus:—Page 11, Section VII., para 2 is reconstructed as follows:—"Cartridges are not to be tampered with in any way whatever. Each competitor will be supplied with his ammunition from a fresh packet, viz., the number of rounds required for the distance and one for a sighting shot, if he elects to take one, and on no account whatever, except in the case of miss-fires, will these rounds be exchanged for others."

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

THE dates fixed for the departure of the troopships from Bombay next season are as follows:—22nd October; 5th, 12th, and 21st November; 6th, 17th, and 27th January; 6th February; 21st March; 1st, 10th, and 19th April.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 30.—The barometer has risen generally, but is decreasing over the central parts of the country, and a small depression has apparently formed near Goona. The readings are highest in Travancore, relatively low over the Central Provinces, and lowest in Sind. The disturbance noticed above has occasioned feeble cyclonic circulation of wind in central parts of the country, but elsewhere there is little change, except that in Bengal the wind has reverted to its normal south-easterly direction. Rain continues absent from the interior and southern portions of Madras, from Behar, and the south-east portion of the N. W. P. and from the Western Punjab and the Indus Valley. Elsewhere rain has been general, and in central parts heavy. The weather is cloudy except in the Indus Valley. In Bombay, excludihg Sind, every station is overcast. Rain to-day:—Hoshangabad and Deesa, 4 inches; Mount Abu and Mhowlmein, 3 inches; Darjeeling, Neemuch, Belgaum, Mangalore, and Mercara, over 2 inches; Murree, Simla, Silchar, Goona, Ajmere, Poona, Goa, and Cochin, over 1 inch. Previously, Bhuj had 5¾ inches; Silchar and Calicut, about 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Byculla In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	37	75	44	04	41	84	41	66
July 29, Tuesday ..	0	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
30, Wednesday	..	..	0	23	..	34	0	32
Total	38	64	44	27	42	18	41	98
Corresponding date last year	53	95	56	80	53	97	60	40

ARTESIAN WELLS IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter from Mr. W. King, the Officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was yesterday ordered by the Town Council to be printed and circulated:—

No. 305.

From the Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Dated Calcutta, June 27, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 2383., dated 17th instant, with enclosures, having reference to the constructing of artesian wells in Bombay.

2. The geology of Bombay has already been sufficiently worked out for me to have given an opinion on the subject at once, but it was necessary to look up a mass of collateral evidence arising out of previous references to the survey on the Bombay water-supply. This will, I trust, account for the delay. On the latter larger question of the water supply Mr. W. T. Blanford was deputed specially from the Survey in 1871, but there is now, as my letter will show, no necessity for an officer to be detached to examine into the relations of the rocks, as far as the present inquiry is concerned.

3. It may indeed be stated at once that Bombay island does not in itself, either by the structural arrangement of its rocks or in its physical aspect, present any features offering the slightest hope of artesian wells.

4. There is just the possibility that artesian wells of small discharge, scarcely as good as those of Pondicherry, might be sunk in the alluvial deposits of the mainland; but these would scarcely supply limited local wants. I would therefore discourage the Bombay Municipality from placing any reliance on such possible sources of water-supply; or from even believing that the greater object they have in hand would be furthered in the least by spending money on what would be called trial borings.

5. The island consists of a couple of low ridges running or striking north and south, with a plain of recent deposits between. The rocky ridges have their lava flows and beds of other volcanic rocks dipping slightly to the westward; that is, the rocks of the Malabar Hill ridge and its extension northwards dip down into the sea, and those of the eastern side of the island dip down to, and are continued under, the flats. In fact, the deposits of the intervening plain are, only comparatively speaking, very thin, and they lie on a rocky floor which effectually cuts them off from any communication eastward with the similar deposits of the mainland. It is true that the deposits of the plain may be continuous with those to the north in Salsette; but even in that direction also the rocky ridges of the eastern side of the island are also continued, though in a disconnected way. Nevertheless, I cannot hold out any hope of a sufficient connection with the flats of the mainland. Hence, it cannot therefore be expected that a layer or layers of sweet water, having a head derivable from the rise in the level of the mainland deposits, can exist in Bombay island.

6. I go thus far on the idea that artesian springs are to be looked for among the recent deposits. But, even if the possibility of boring into the deeper lying rocky strata be taken into consideration, we are met by the fact that the strata dip to the westward, with little, if any, catchment surface on their eastern edges. Neither can we look to the rocky strata of the mainland as possibly underlying those of Bombay, and thus conveying water from higher levels which might be tapped at a great depth, for there appears to be very good evidence of a line of fracture between the two regions.

7. The only water-supply which can actually be relied on from Bombay itself is that of the numerous wells which were long ago very fully treated of by Dr. Buist in his Geology of Bombay, but which I believe might be more extensively developed than they have been. However, these at their best would give but a drop in the enormous supply required in the Municipal estimate: so that it would appear as if the grand scheme of Major Tullock must be fallen back on.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) W. KING, D. Sc.,
Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

THE EXPLOITS OF DARYA KHAN.

DARYA KHAN, the sentry accused of plundering the strong-room at the Bombay Mint, is daily becoming a personage of greater interest to those who are charged with the preservation of the peace and the protection of property in this city. Circumstantial evidence of the strongest character points to his being thoroughly entitled to claim the credit of more than one housebreaking exploit which has hitherto remained a mystery. It would appear that the Mint is not the first Government institution to which he has been a surreptitious visitor. Nine months ago, towards the end of October, it was ascertained that a robbery had been successfully accomplished from the Secretariat. On opening the office of the record room of what is termed the Separate Department of the Secretariat on the Monday morning, it was noticed that a large wooden box had been tampered with. It was securely locked, and the lock remained intact and had apparently never been attempted. But the top panel, which was secured by a number of screws to the sides of the box lid, had been drawn, and the panel prised open sufficiently to admit the hand of the thief, who had in this way extracted two bags of money. Fortunately they were of comparatively trifling value, one of the bags having in it a rupee's worth of pies, and the second containing a quantity of small silver change in two-anna and four-anna pieces, amounting to Rs. 20. The screws had then been returned to their places and the panel carefully secured. As in the case at the Mint, the robbery had evidently been committed between Saturday night and Monday morning. A young durwan at the Secretariat, Shaik Abdoola Shaik Oosman, was suspected of the theft. He had been on duty at the time, and the keys of the room were in his possession. Contrary to orders he had deserted his post as doorkeeper on Sunday, remaining away for three hours in the afternoon and four hours in the evening, returning towards midnight the worse for liquor. Although the charge could not be brought home to him, he was dismissed from the Secretariat, and has since earned his living as a tailor. The excuse he made for his absence was that he had attended a wedding, and this was found actually to have been the case. Darya Khan appears to have relatives everywhere. His relationship to one of the police sepoys has already been the means of connecting him with the Mint robbery, a similar association with employés at the Secretariat made him a frequent visitor there. His company seems even to have been so much appreciated by the relatives he had in Government service that they at night were reluctant to part with him, and, presumably at their invitation, he occasionally slept within the walls of the Secretariat. About the date of the robbery last October his presence had frequently been observed. In the absence of the durwan it would have been an easy matter for him to enter the record room through the window. This was evidently how the actual thief gained admittance. The apartment is situated on the ground floor at the north-east corner of the building. The outer glass window was afterwards found open, and the supposition is that the thief passed his hand through the inner venetians, withdrew the fastening, and crept in, when he would alight on the money chest of which he was in search. After his visit Rs. 430 were still left untouched in the box. Among the things found the other evening by Superintendent McDermott and his associate, Inspector Boorer, at the residence of Fakeera Abbajee, Darya Khan's brother-in-law, was a screwdriver which exactly corresponds with the marks on the money chest at the Secretariat. Irrespective of any further confirmation it is a remarkable fact that Darya Khan, a returned convict, should not only be entrusted to guard the Mint, but should also have the free entry to the Government Secretariat.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY Sir Frank Souter presided at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present:—Lieut.-Col. Merewether, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Mr. R. M. Sayani.

STREET ALTERATIONS.

Sanction was given to the sale of 108 square yards of Municipal land situate at Gowalia Tank-road to Mr. Heerjee Jehangier, to allow of the line of street being improved by the setting forward of his property, Rs. 5 per square yard, plus Rs. 125 for pavement, being charged for the land.

Two similar applications were made, but differently dealt with. Sanction was asked to the sale of 4·16 square yards at No. 14, Musjid-street, to Mr. Fuzludin Abdul Nasid at Rs. 10 per square yard; and of 8·25 square yards at No. 79, Ghogharee-mollo, to Hadji Hosain Hadji Dawood, at Rs. 15 per square yard. It transpired that in one case the street was only 30 ft. wide and in the other 25 ft., and it was urged by Mr. Nowrozjee, Dr. Peterson, and Mr. Sayani that it was undesirable to allow any setting forward under such circumstances. The former case was referred to the Commissioner, and with regard to the latter, sanction to the sale was refused, and Mr. Ollivant requested to widen the line of set back.

The Municipal Commissioner was authorized to acquire 162·35 square yards of ground for the purpose of improving the corners of Nusserwanjee Palin-street and Grant-road, the cost to be met out of the budget grant for improvement of streets, and he was directed to make application to Government for the compulsory acquisition of the land should private negociations fail.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND THE EXHIBITION.

Memorandum No. 4429, dated 23rd instant, was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of Government Resolution No. 2337, General Department, dated 19th instant, stating that copy of the papers relative to the contribution by the Bombay Municipality to the Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition should be forwarded to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, with a request that he will prepare the necessary Bill and Statements of Objects and Reasons. Mr. Naylor should be requested to insert, in the Draft Bill, a clause permitting the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 43 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, to be a member of the Executive Committee of the said Exhibition.

Dr. Peterson pointed out that the memorandum dealt with two subjects. With regard to the first, it would be a source of sincere gratification to the majority of the Town Council—he was afraid he must except Mr. Nowrojee—that Government had seen their way to accede to the request of the Corporation. The second was a matter of the very greatest importance. He was not quite certain it would be proper to bring on a discussion, but it was desirable he should be allowed. Would the Council were in no wise committed to the very important point which Government entirely on their own initiative and responsibility had taken. He need not conceal the reason—it was at present strongly opposed to it, and he thought the Municipal Commissioner had quite as much to do as he well could undertake, and that it would be against the interests of the city. He was aware the contrary opinion was held, but he desired to make clear that the question had not been discussed. He proposed "that the Resolution be forwarded to the Corporation, who should be invited to state whether, in their opinion, the step the Government proposes to take with regard to the Municipal Commissioner is desirable."

This was seconded by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

Mr. Khote.—Forwarding it without any expression of opinion?

Dr. Peterson.—A discussion in the Town Council ought not to foreclose the rights of the Corporation to say whether the proposal was desirable or not.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the Council would understand that on this particular point the circumstances almost closed his mouth as to his official as well as his personal views. He would only say that to the best of his belief, when he forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Town Council, he also forwarded a second copy to the Corporation; of course, this did not prevent the Council discussing it.

Mr. Khote.—We should then have a discussion twice over on the same point.

The Chairman.—That does occur occasionally, I believe. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sayani.—Since the Commissioner has much to do with the Council, the Corporation will probably send it back to us.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee remarked that of the Resolution was adopted, it would appear as if the Council had their doubts with regard to the proposal.

Mr. Geary agreed that the Resolution would certainly intimate to the Corporation that, in the opinion of the Council, the step proposed by the Government was not advisable. They ought not to pass a resolution of that kind without having first discussed whether it was advisable or not.

Dr. Peterson.—I want the rights of the Corporation guarded.

Mr. Geary added that Dr. Peterson, in proposing the resolution, expressed a hostile opinion to the proposal, and it was with that view he suggested the Council should take a course that would prejudice the proposal before the Corporation. But before they agreed to do so the Council should at any rate ascertain their own mind.

Mr. Banajee proposed as an amendment that consideration of the resolution should be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Sayani seconded this amendment.

Dr. Peterson declared that his resolution was in no way hostile to discussion, and withdrew it in the face of the desire to discuss the question.

Dr. Blanc thought one discussion would be quite sufficient, and he proposed, therefore, that the resolution should be recorded.

Mr. J. Thorburn seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrozjee objected to this amendment on the ground that it would interfere with the free action of the Council, and as such should not be accepted. The Council were at liberty to express their opinion in the first instance, and this would gag their mouths.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported Dr. Blanc's amendment. They belonged to the 64 members of the Corporation, and would in that capacity have an opportunity to speak. A resolution of the Council would not bind or influence the Corporation, and Dr. Blanc's amendment would not gag their mouths, while it would facilitate business.

Dr. Peterson observed that Mr. Geary omitted all notice of the fact that when he said he was opposed to the proposal, he added "as at present advised." He was at all times open to argument, and occasionally yielded to it.

Colonel Merewether thought the Town Council far better situated than the other members of the Corporation for judging as to how far the work of the Municipal Commissioner extended, and whether it was desirable he should have outside work added to that. The Council should therefore express an opinion before sending the resolution to the Corporation.

The amendment of Dr. Blanc having been rejected, Mr. Banajee's proposition was adopted.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

A Memorandum, No. 4428, dated 23rd instant, was received from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of Government Resolution No. 461 C. W.-972, dated 19th instant (Public Works Department), relative to the grant of permission to Government officers to compete for premia offered for designs for the new Municipal Office and Hall, also the question of deferring the payment of the cost of the site and the preparation of the lease for the site, stating that the Government of India should be addressed on both the points, and copies of Government Resolution Nos. 691 C. W.-1605, dated 18th October, 1882, and 421 C. W.-885, dated 2nd instant (Public Works Department), should be communicated to the Solicitor to Government, with the view that the usual lease for the site may be prepared.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee the resolution of the Government of Bombay was recorded with an expression of thanks.

FOOD FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the continuance of an arrangement entered into with Sha Mahomed Shrubboo durwan at the Secretariat, Shaik Abdoola Shaik Oosman, was suspected of the theft. He had been on duty at the time, and the keys of the room were in his possession. Contrary to orders he had deserted his post as doorkeeper on Sunday, remaining away for three hours in the afternoon and four hours in the evening, returning towards midnight the worse for liquor. Although the charge could not be brought home to him, he was dismissed from the Secretariat, and has since earned his living as a tailor. The excuse he made for his absence was that he had attended a wedding, and this was found actually to have been the case. Darya Khan appears to have relatives everywhere. His relationship to one of the police sepoys has already been the means of connecting him with the Mint robbery, a similar association with employés at the Secretariat made him a frequent visitor there. His company seems even to have been so much appreciated by the relatives he had in Government service that they at night were reluctant to part with him, and, presumably at their invitation, he occasionally slept within the walls of the Secretariat. About the date of the robbery last October his presence had frequently been observed. In the absence of the durwan it would have been an easy matter for him to enter the record room through the window. This was evidently how the actual thief gained admittance. The apartment is situated on the ground floor at the north-east corner of the building. The outer glass window was afterwards found open, and the supposition is that the thief passed his hand through the inner venetians, withdrew the fastening, and crept in, when he would alight on the money chest of which he was in search. After his visit Rs. 430 were still left untouched in the box. Among the things found the other evening by Superintendent McDermott and his associate, Inspector Boorer, at the residence of Fakeera Abbajee, Darya Khan's brother-in-law, was a screwdriver which exactly corresponds with the marks on the money chest at the Secretariat. Irrespective of any further confirmation it is a remarkable fact that Darya Khan, a returned convict, should not only be entrusted to guard the Mint, but should also have the free entry to the Government Secretariat.

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Dr.

had paid two instalments of Rs. 300 each. General Hewett did not pay the witness any other sums than those he had already mentioned. Witness did not know whether Rs. 2,730 had been deducted from the principal by Mr. Hormusjee.

Being cross-examined, the witness said that on asking some Marwaree money-lenders whom he knew as to whether they had granted loans to General Hewett, they replied in the negative. It was his duty as a broker to know something about the credit of his clients. On inquiry he found that General Hewett was a good man, a pensioner, a gentleman of rank and position, and had sons in Government employ. Witness thought that a person in the receipt of a pension from Government must be respectable. (Laughter.) He could not have believed at the time that General Hewett was in well-to-do circumstances, because had that been the case he would not have asked for a loan. Witness communicated the result of his inquiries to Mr. Hormusjee.

It was five o'clock when the witness's re-examination was finished. His lordship said that he was willing to sit till late in the evening, if there was any likelihood of their finishing the investigation. Counsel having informed the court that the hearing would probably occupy a day more, the matter was adjourned until next Wednesday.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE REFORMS.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Economist*, in a letter dated the 3rd ultimo, writes as follows in regard to Indian Land Revenue Reforms :—When the history of the present administration of India is written, a long chapter will have to be devoted to the subject of land administration. The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India has been actively employed under Lord Ripon's direction. In the economic history of India, measures for ameliorating the condition of the cultivating or proprietary classes exercise a larger effect upon the prosperity of the whole nation than in any other country. Some account, therefore, of the policy pursued by the present Viceroy and his Council will be interesting to readers of the *Economist*. The main objects which the Government of India have had in view have been to improve the position of the State tenants, by giving them a guarantee against uncertain enhancements; to secure them against taxation of improvements; to arrange the dates on which their rent is paid, so as to suit local requirements; and finally, to regulate the relief to which they may be entitled in seasons of scarcity or of failure of crops. A short account of the steps taken to secure each of these four objects may now be given.

The first reform has been the rock on which many of the most experienced of India's civilians have been wrecked. The object to be aimed at is to give as much permanency to the land revenue—or as much appreciably certainty of assessment—as possible, without abandoning the right of the community, as represented by State, to share in the unearned increment of the soil. It has been admitted by all parties that the State has a right to secure a share in the raise in the value of land, caused either by a general and permanent rise in the prices of the main staples, or by the extension of the area of cultivation. The currency of India is liable to great variations, and in certain backward provinces there is still much land to be brought under the plough. A liberal margin should be left to the cultivator, but a rise in the value of land, due to either of the causes mentioned above, should be accompanied by a rise in the land revenue. The object in view being thus stated, it is obvious that the permanent settlement in Bengal does not satisfy the condition of participation in the unearned increment. On the other hand the Ryotwari settlement of Western and Southern India, and the Zemindari settlements of Northern India, have been held to fail in giving the State tenantry—whether they were peasant proprietors as in Bombay, or landlords in the North-West or village communities in other parts of India—that certainty of moderate assement which can alone attract capital to the soil. The Government of India have lately called attention to the demoralising influence of periodical valuations of the soil. The operations of the settlement officer are held to be inquisitorial to cause mistrust and inconvenience, and, in fact, to unsettle rural society not merely while they are progressing, but also in anticipation of their recurrence. The problem has been to find some unchangeable rating basis upon which the revenue may be assessed without the inquisition of the settlement department, upon three main considerations. The considerations accepted by the Government of India, are, first, an increase of cultivation; secondly, an increase of produce due to improvements effected by the State, such as by works of irrigation or of protection from floods, and by railways; and thirdly, a general rise of prices. The third of these is the most important. The theory of the proposed reform starts with the assumption that an initial assessment has been obtained, and that an initial schedule of prices has been drawn up. Future increments of revenue will be based on the relation which the initial assessment bears to the prices of the future, as compared with the prices of the period when the initial assessment was fixed. There will be no more examination of fields or of rent rolls. Accurate agricultural statistics are to be kept in the future, and at the end of every twenty years the revising officer, with the tables before him, will proceed to fix the new rates of assessment, always leaving to the tenant a fair share of the increment, and never increasing the tax beyond an addition of 15 per cent. A glance at the present system will mark the significance of this new departure. In Bombay, the rents of the peasant proprietary are not raised for 30 years, and at the time of the revision the whole area of each village or country is surveyed, or partly surveyed, as the case may be, and the quality of the land classified. The history of famines, floods, or of other causes of distress is analysed, and their course localised. The relative potentialities of each tract of land are thus differentiated and classified, and the relation of one property, or unit of assessment, to another is scientifically determined. Thus the incidence of assessment is settled. One property has twice as many natural advantages as another, and is liable to no failure of rainfall. It can, therefore, bear twice, or more than twice, the rent fixed for that other. The relations of one property to another being thus scientifically determined, the pitch of assessment can be fixed at any link in the chain and thus applied to the rest. There are, for instance, six acres of land whose relative advantages are found by scientific valuation to be in the proportion of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. We want now to know what the best land can pay per acre. We know what the land ought to produce with such advantages as it possesses. But the Bombay officers inquire what it has produced, and what it has let for. Their inquiries make them fix six shillings as a proper rent. Then the rent of the lands which stand in relation to it as 5 to 6 or 2 to 6 will be 5 or 2 shilling an acre respectively. It is in the combination of the scientific assessment of capabilities, with the knowledge of the actual tangible assets of the land, that the Bombay system has acquired for itself a reputation in India. We may now examine another system. In parts of Northern India the letting value of land is alone examined. If the land will let for so much in the market, it can pay to Government such a proportion of its rent. Elsewhere the inquiry is more thorough. A connected view of general considerations is taken, the character of the cultivation, the out-turn of crops and their prices are examined, and the Government rent is based on the real tangible assets of the land. This is the system of the North-Western provinces, and it differs only from that of Bombay in the fact that it pays much less attention to the scientific inquiry into the relative capabilities of various soils, and to the segregation of afflicted or famine-stricken areas from the more fortunate tracts. I pass over the land system of Bengal, where the State sacrificed its prospective interests by fixing once for all a permanent settlement. To such settlements the present inquiry cannot apply.

The explanation of existing systems, as now given, will enable anyone to realise the magnitude of the change proposed, and to understand the objections raised to it. The first place, the new departure aims at an accurate initial valuation of the land, which is to be the permanent basis of the land revenue in the future. This basis will, it is hoped, give an element, of certainty to future revisions, and it will not disturb the minds of the cultivating and proprietary classes by future inquiries. But it is admitted that we have not yet secured everywhere sufficient data for this initial assessment. To procure it, the Government of India are not prepared to await the expiry of the present settlements, but they wish to proceed at once to obain it. Objections are therefore taken to this premature action, which it is feared will occasion apprehension and mistrust. It is difficult to convince and ignorant population that the survey officers are collecting statistics for the distant contingency of a revision, which will not be carried out for another 15 years. A more determined opposition is raised in some quarters to basing future revisions almost exclusively upon a consideration only of prices. It is urged that cultivation and production develop faster then rent in some places, and less fast in others, where population outruns production. In the North-Western provinces, where the State deals with landlords who have tenants under them, it is urged that the landlord would calculate one way, and the State another way. The former will take a connected view of the real tangible assents of land, and will profit by competition, while the State will consider only the prevailing prices. Again, there is a difficulty in determining what general and permanent prices mean. Admitting that years of scarcity and abnormal years of plenty are eliminated there are some who see complications in the fact that various crops are grown in various years. Local fluctuations of price are frequent, and prices themselves afford little indication of the ability of the ryot to pay. He generally support his family and his labourers on the produce. Exchange and not money is the basis of his ordinary domestic transactions. It is also pointed out that the reform contemplated by Government rests entirely on the agricultural statisics, which are kept by low paid village officers, who are universally inaccurate, and frequently dishonest. For all these reasons, there are many officers of wide experience who prefer the present system.

It is as yet too early to decide what success will attend the efforts made by Lord Ripon's Government to reform the system of land assessments. The Governments of Madras and Bombay are anxious to adopt the main principles of the scheme. The Government of the North-Western provinces consider it inexpedient to declare the present revenue of any district to be its initial assessment, without investigation into the conditions of each estate, and the incidence of the land tax; while it deprecates the commencement of such an investigation, until the terms of the present settlements approach their expiration. The Bombay Government, on the other hand, is actively pushing forward the revisions of assessment. But, on the whole, there can be no doubt that the anxiety shown by the present Government to moderate the assessments, to prevent large increases on revisions, and, finally, to give proprietors and cultivators some general information as to the nature of the demands which they may expect in the future, has greatly reassured native society. The discussions of the last three years will probably bear good fruit, even if they do no more than force the attention of district officers to the sound principles which underlie them. With these remarks, I must defer the consideration of the three other measures adopted by the Government of India until my next letter.

ACTION AGAINST SIR JOHN ASTLEY.

IN the Queen's Bench division, on July 8, Thos. Allen, a man in the employment of Messrs. Wilcox, manufacturers of mineral waters, at Walworth, sought to recover damages from Sir John Astley, Bart., for personal injuries caused to the plaintiff in a collision in the street between the plaintiff's van and the defendant's hansom cab. The defendant denied the liability, and pleaded that the man who drove the hansom was not then in his employment.

Mr. Waddy, Q.C., in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that his client had received serious and permanent injuries. The circumstances of the case were these: Sir John Astley was at the time of the collision the owner of a hansom cab, which had since been sold. He was in the habit of using it for his own purposes, and for driving about with his own groom, who was paid by him weekly wages: but there was an arrangement between them that on such days as the cab was lying idle Sir John should send it out with his groom to ply as a regular hansom cab, his man to receive a certain amount of the profits. He took out a regular cabman's licence for his own groom, and had his own vehicle licensed as a common hansom cab. On July 5, last year, Sir John's cab, with his groom, had driven up to the door of the Bachelors' Club, Parklane, Hamilton-place, where the groom jumped down and ran into the house. He called out to a commissionaire to look after the cab, and the commissionaire did look after it, but it was only to see it tearing down the street (laughter). The horse had run off. The commissionaire ran after it, and the groom himself came running up from the club and began clambering up behind, but both were thrown out, and away went the horse down the street. He ran down Park-lane into Piccadilly, and came to where plaintiff was driving his van. Crash came the hansom cab into his van. He was thrown down and sustained a fracture of his skull. He had been rendered permanently deaf upon one side, and had been weakened for life. He suffered concussion of the brain.

The plaintiff was called in support of his case, and stated that in the middle of October Sir John Astley, whom he had called upon, came outside of his door and pointed to a very fine horse and cab standing there. Sir John said, "That is the horse. His friends like to travel behind: there is not a horse in the streets can get along so fast." He said it was "an 'unter"—(laughter)—he had brought up from the country.

Sir John Astley: Why did you not get down and hold your horse's head when you saw the horse and cab coming on?

Witness: I believe it would have been the death of me if I had.

Sir J. Astley: Don't you know that it is only a soldier, a sailor, or a police-constable who is bound to stand up for the defence of his country (laughter)? Had you any friends sitting on your vehicle with you, between you and the soda water (great laughter)?

Witness: Yes, two of them. And they had the good sense not to be thrown out along with you (laughter).

Sir J. Astley having requested that the witness's uncle, who was to give evidence, should be ordered out of court during the plaintiff's examination, Mr. Justice Smith directed witnesses to leave the court.

Cross-examination continued: What have you been doing since?—I was some time in possession.—

His Lordship: What is that?—Witness: In possession of a house, my lord.

Sir John Astley: Did you think I was liable?

The Plaintiff: Only through your going to the manager of Messrs. Wilcox and saying, "Don't pay this man his wages. I will see to that, and that he is compensated."

Did I ever admit my liability to you?—Never, Sir.

Mr. Waddy here put in the correspondence between the plaintiff's solicitors and Sir John Astley, in which the latter said, "With regard to the driver who was injured by accidental loss of hansom cab and horse, I shall be obliged if you will call on my solicitor, Mr. Peek, of Bedford-row, whom I have instructed to settle in a fair and amicable way."

Dr. Wm. Bule, who was house surgeon at St. George's hospital when the plaintiff was brought in, said that he was insensible till three on the following morning.

Sir John Astley:—Have you ever known a man to be unconscious for four or five days and be none the worse for it?

Witness: Only that they died (laughter).

Edmund Plumb, a commissionaire, No. 400, stationed near the Bachelors' Club, in Hamilton-place, said he saw Sir John Astley's driver, William Rumph, drive up to the club. He jumped off, and asked him to give an eye to his horse; but he no sooner got to the club than the horse started off.—

Cross-examined by Sir John Astley: I never saw the driver before he said "Give an eye to my horse."

Sir John Astley: An eye is not much good to a horse—it is the hand.

Witness: But you must keep an eye to the horse as well (laughter). I am not there to look after cabmen's horses; if I did I should have enough to do (laughter).

Formal evidence that Rumph, the driver of the hansom cab, held a licence from Scotland-yard, having been put in.

Sir John Astley opened his own case. He said he had never been placed in the position of being counsel for himself as defendant in an action. Perhaps it would have been better if he had engaged counsel to conduct his case, but for various reasons he had not done so. He had understood that it would cost him a considerable sum for the lawyers, and he could not afford to pay that, being a very poor man. He told the plaintiff and his friends he was very sorry, but did not think he was liable. Still, as the man had had such a crack in the head, he was willing to give him something for his injuries. He therefore offered the man 25*l.*, and afterwards 50*l.*, but would give no more. The answer was, "I am sorry you refuse there is not a horse in the streets can get along so fast." As to the plaintiff's deafness, he was not so deaf as he (the defendant) was himself, and he felt sure he could drive a van (laughter). He felt certain that if there had never been an Uncle Edwards, there never would have been the case of "Allen v. Astley" (laughter). The plaintiff would have been driving his van as before. He would have taken the 50*l.*, and have thought he had had a good day of it (laughter). With regard to the agreement he had with Rumph, the matter stood thus: He (Sir John Astley) had a private cab of his own without a number, and a cab with a number which could ply for hire. Rumph was not a coachman. He had been a cabman before. The agreement was that he should pay to Rumph 25*s.* a week as standing wages all the year round. He had had him five years, and on the days when he (Sir John) was not in London, Rumph could go and ply for hire with the numbered cab, on the terms he paid to Rumph. (Sir John) 10*s.* a day. Whatever Rumph earned over that was his profit. Whatever loss was his loss. On the day of the accident Rumph was plying on his own behalf, and was his own master for the time being.

William Rumph was then called by Sir John Astley, and described how the horse bolted. He ran out of the club and caught hold of the reins, when the horse backed and he was thrown over the wheel.

Sir John Astley: And then the horse vanished?

Witness: Yes, Sir John.

Do you know a cabman named John?—Yes, Sir John (laughter).

Was his a quiet horse?—Yes, Sir John.

And you have driven him since?—Yes, Sir John.

And never met with an accident?—No, Sir John (great laughter).

Mr. Waddy, (cross-examining): Where is your licence?

Witness: The Duke of Marlborough has it.

Mr. Waddy: The Duke of Marlborough! Does the Duke of Marlborough run cabs, like Sir John Astley?

Witness: Yes, sir. I am in the Duke of Marlborough's service, and that is the reason he holds my licence.

Mr. Waddy: That may be so, but I confess I cannot quite understand it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Waddy: The horse got his head loose again when I was trying to get upon the cab, and he (the hansom) came off (laughter).

This closed the evidence, and Sir John Astley offered to make a statement on oath if required, but Mr. Waddy said it was not necessary, and Sir John then addressed the jury.

Mr. Waddy, in replying on the whole case, remarked that Sir John Astley had addressed them in two speeches in his "Go-as-you-please" sort of fashion (much laughter, in which the defendant heartily joined). The learned counsel, continuing, said that Sir John Astley had spoken of the disadvantage he was under in conducting his own case, but he (Mr. Waddy) did not think that any of his learned friends around him would regard Sir John Astley as a very innocent person—(laughter)—and his driver was certainly rather clever.

Mr. Justice A. L. Smith then summed up to the jury, who, after a short deliberation in the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 125*l.*

THE CHINESE VIEW OF THE LANGSON AFFAIR.

At this critical moment in the relations between France and China there would be justice as well as prudence in suspending a final judgment until some fuller details of the affair at Langson have been received than those which the French Government have as yet cared to publish. We have up to the present little more than the statement that General Millot, on attempting to occupy Langson, was opposed by the Chinese regular troops in garrison at that place, and suffered a certain loss. This fact is not unnaturally sufficient to incite the Paris Press, encouraged by the weakness exhibited at Tientsin, to denounce the Chinese Government for a breach of treaty, and to raise a clamour for compensation for an outrage to the French flag. Foreign opinion disappointed at the way in which the acts of Li-Hung-Chang have falsified the language of his Government, and anxious on every ground that commerce may not be disturbed, will be slow to take up the cudgels for the Pekin regime against France under any consideration whatever; but still it should be remembered that it is possible that this Langson affair may be exaggerated while there is something to be said in favour of the Chinese view that it may not affect all have involved a breach of the treaty. It is still worth considering at this conjuncture what the Chinese authorities are likely to say on the subject.

The French claim that Li-Hung-Chang had promised to cause the Chinese garrisons at Langson and other places to evacuate them between the 6th and 26th of June. It is not clear whence the Paris papers derive that statement. There is nothing in the Convention of Tientsin to warrant anything so explicit. The first section of article I indeed provides that the Chinese garrisons shall immediately retire across the frontier, but "immediately" necessarily carries a relative signification in comparison to the work to be done. It cannot be appraised apart from the accompanying facts. The Chinese garrison had been stationed at Langson for many years. It is true that it had during the last 12 months been greatly reinforced from Southern China; but still a large proportion of the troops were residents with their families. Manifestly the removal of this permanent garrison was an operation in which some delay might be duly fairly claimed and allowed. But a much stronger point suggests itself in connextion with the manner of carrying out the terms of the Convention. The evacuation of large towns which have been held by important garrisons is always a matter of great delicacy; and definite rules and observances have been devised for and are supposed to apply to such occasions. In Tonquin, where the armies of the two countries had been quite lately engaged in active hostilities and were still in close proximity to one another, it was certainly most important that no precaution should be omitted, and that all the forms provided by international experience for such perilous occasions should have been complied with. Did General Millot act in this way? Did he comply on his side with the customs in force for the formal transfer of territory and the retirement of garrisons in occupation? And, if he did not, how is he or his Government to be absolved from their share in the responsibility for what will be found to have been nothing worse than an unfortunate blunder? General Millot was bound to notify to the Chinese commander at Langson that the terms of the Tientsin Convention, expected the latter to evacuate the place. He would then have received one of two replies. The Chinese commander, not having received the orders of his Government, could not, and as a matter of fact did not, comply; or having received those orders, he would appoint a day for the simultaneous evacuation by the Chinese troops and occupation by the French of the town. M. Ferry knows, from General Millot's despatches, how he has he carried out these obligations of diplomacy; and he is also well aware that if the Chinese General stated that he had no instructions from the Tsung-li-Amen to draw up the proper course for General Millot to pursue was not to attempt to carry the place by force, but to report the circumstance to Paris and Pekin. Many compliments are being paid to Li-Hung-Chang for his sagacity and presence; but it is somewhat unfortunate that he did not use more precise language in the Convention which he so hurriedly concluded, and also that he failed to send those peremptory orders to the local commanders which they could not have disobeyed. His precipitancy and subsequent carelessness threaten to prove the causes of the reopening of the complication which only seven weeks ago he acquired all the credit of having settled in a manner honourable to himself and satisfactory to his country.

There is no reason whatever to say that the affair at Langson is due either directly or indirectly to the influence of the so-called war party. It is, of course, only natural that the feeling among the soldiers in Tongking should not be quite so cordial towards France as that of Li Hung-Chang, who from the beginning of the complication has never concealed his opinion that there would be no war. If General Millot was indiscreet enough to provide them with an opportunity, it is not very surprising that the disappointed braves, who had been marched into Bacninh only to withdraw from it in consequence of higher orders, should have availed themselves of it. But the blame falls equally on those who negotiated for treaty for neglecting necessary and obvious precautions. The mere notification to Tientsin that the Langson commandant refused to comply with what the French considered the Convention demanded would have settled the question without having recourse to an unnecessary and unjustifiable violence; for surely M. Ferry could never have supposed that the complaisance of the Minister who so easily surrendered the Songkoi and the rout of the Chinese army would not extend sufficiently far to make him order the immediate surrender of a frontier town of comparative unimportance. But although the war party have had nothing whatever to do with this *contre temps*, it must strengthen the very profound dislike entertained by the Chinese people for Li-hung Chang's latest compromise. If the French Government is so badly advised as to insist upon asserting that claim to an indemnity which they originally advanced because China in a very mild way evinced some inclination to uphold her undoubted rights, and which they abandoned for various personal reasons that need not be mentioned here, then that profound dislike would be intensified, and people in China could ask themselves the practical question whether it would not be cheaper in the end to run the risks of a serious war than, in addition to loss of territory and prestige, to pay a sum of money or its equivalent, which would permanently cripple the resources of the Empire. The French have come out of their enterprise better than they could have hoped for when they embarked upon it. Let them mainly investigate the facts of this Langson affair and exercise more caution in similar matters on a future occasion. Li-Hung-Chang will not refuse them any satisfaction that he can himself provide; but if they demand too much they will overtax and destroy his power. Peace can be purchased at too dear a price for China even by the Viceroy of Heshili, and if M. Ferry annihilates that Minister's reputation by revealing on what an insecure basis it has rested he will defeat his own plans, for when he is brought face to face with Chinese opinion he will find that there are sacrifices for which it is not prepared, despite the plausible statements and the yielding attitude of Li-Hung-Chang.—*Times.*

HENLEY REGATTA.

A MORE torrid Henley we can hardly recall. Such fweather charms spectators; competitors who are heavily engaged dread it, and would far prefer a quiet drizzle of rain. The course was much better kept this year, and the new arrangement of staking out the bays worked admirably. It kept the Berks boat out of the shelter of the bank, and at the same time afforded refuges for the rowing-boats, which were thoroughly appreciated. Two matters suggest themselves which the Conservancy may well take note of for next year. Firstly, the ubiquitous and mushroom steam-launch, having driven rowing-boats off the Bucks shore, no sooner sees a special shelter provided for row-boats, in the bays, than it pushes its way in there! The mischief of this is twofold, for if these tea-kettles are to be hallowed to range in a string under the Berks shore as they do on the Bucks, they will cut off the view from pedestrians on the path; and also they will soon, cookoo-like, eject the rowing-boats from their especial nest. Let us hope that next year no launch or house-boat will be allowed on the course without a written permit from the Conservancy; and that any such craft found poaching in the Berks bays will be summoned and fined £20. The second scandal of which we complain is that speculators have found out that anchorage under the Bucks bushes is a valuable and marketable commodity; so they send up ramshackle house-boats festooned with rig, them with bunting and flowers, and then offer their hulks or the anchorage, or both, for sale or hire. In old days, before young aspens at the point obscured the view from the bridge, the latter was a popular grand stand. Speculative rustics used accordingly, to send their muckcarts overnight to take up positions on the bridge; they then waited to be bought out by some late-arriving drag or coach. The principle seems now being applied to anchorage; and the sooner the Conservancy put their foot down on the practice, the better for the regatta. The standard of the rowing was hardly up to par all round. The Grand Challenge eights were fair: we have seen better winners and worse. London owed all victory to luck of stations, as was the case last year. The best of the entries were Thames; and even with the Bucks station against them they might have done much better and possibly have scored the trial heat (which would have meant winning outright) if they had not foolishly steered sharp over to the Bucks bushes the instant the race began. Perhaps their coxswain did not notice it, but their bows were falling off to the west during the last few seconds of the "long reach," and this sheer was ruin to them: it entailed a double journey across the river and back again, with no wind out and no shelter worth having. On days such as Thursday and Friday a coxswain should have kept straight up river from start to finish. Twickenham snatched an impossible stroke; no crew could expect to stay at it. Their tether was three-quarters of a mile, after which their bolt was shot in both eights and fours. Nevertheless, with stations reversed in the final, they would have won the Grand. Leander were a half-trained crew, not fit to go much out of a hand-canter. In style and swing they looked admirable, but prize cattle cannot be expected to go the pace; nor can a fortnight's practice produce condition. The Ladies' plate showed both school crews to the fore. Christ Church were stale and inferior to what they were in 1883. Radley beat them easily, and Eton did the same to Caius. The final heat was a foregone conclusion for Eton, who had weight, age, and strength all on their side. We doubt if we have ever seen a better Eton crew. They were the fastest since Goldie was in, and (*ceteris paribus* and slides barred) perhaps even faster than the Eton crews of 1866 and 1869, which we believe to have been the best of fixed-seat Eton crews, though the 1868 crew has always had an Etonian traditional repute for being great. The 1874 crew had very short slides and stands by itself as a superior crew; but we fancy the crew of this year deserves first place. They could give eight or ten lengths to last year's Etonians. They had more reach and more power in the stroke from end to end than we can recall in any others; and they were as level as a lady's fan. Radley were more level than last year and faster than in 1882. Their pace last year was contested, for they broke a slide. Their form and pace do infinite credit to Mr. Myddleton Evans, their coach—especially considering the small numbers which he has to work upon compared with Eton. The Stewards' Cup produced much fouling, chiefly the fault of Twickenham. They scuttled in front, failed to stay, and then came into collision with their opponents, who tried to pass them. When they fouled Thames the latter were poaching, and so lost the race; Thames were going by, and had Twickenham settled; but Twickenham managed to edge out and to foul Thames, without being themselves in the wrong. Thames had only to blame themselves for bad steering, which lost them both their trial heats for Grand Challenge and Stewards.' Kingston had beaten London easily in their heat, and in the final they rowed Twickenham down just as Thames had done; but with better luck and judgment, for Twickenham were the poachers when the inevitable collision came, and Kingston had the race simplified. They will have tougher opponents in Thames when they meet them in the Metropolitan Regatta. The Thames Cup fell to the Twickenham second crew, who were hardly the best of the entries; we think Second Thames only lost through the station. The batch of crews for this cup were better than usual. The Wyfold Cup could not help failing to such a powerful crew as the Second Thames. They had all their own way. Marlow were very good for a local town club crew. The Diamond Sculls proved the adage of the pitcher and the well. Lowndes was the best of the entries, and in his heat he had only two second-rate men to beat; but he was scorched by two previous races, and was weak. He could never get away from Smith; and finally the station landed the latter a winner. The foreign scullers showed up very moderately, and were out of the racing in a few hundred yards. The final heat lay between Unwin, Farrell, and Smith. Farrell led Smith, Unwin outside. When Farrell tired he shut up suddenly, and Smith ran into him unawares—a slight foul, but enough to be awkward in a close race. Smith had the inside, and made a hard race to the finish, Unwin winning by his own length or less. The umpire declined to interfere with the result. The Pairs fell to Lowndes and Brown; the London pair (Earnshaw's) were outpaced, and the Kingston brothers (Cobb) ran into the bank.

DORMANT FUNDS IN CHANCERY.

THE list of unclaimed funds in Chancery which appears as a supplement to the *London Gazette* will provide some interesting reading, and convey a little information to that large class of the community which is constantly expecting to come across some hidden find, either in a forgotten legacy, or in the still more usual form of surviving next of kin. This list appears triennially, in accordance with the provisions of "the Court of Chancery Funds Act of 1872," and the present issue will compare most favourably with that which preceded it in 1881, as regards both method of arrangement and copiousness of information. Whereas the earlier publication only gave the names, and then in the most fragmentary way, without any attempt at alphabetical arrangement—realizing what the French wit said of metaphysics, "l'art de s'égarer avec methode"—the present list tells its own story in a simple, straightforward, and convenient fashion. The arrangement of the names is, in the first place, strictly alphabetical, and, in the second, the names of all parties concerned in the different plaints and cases are given with cross references. In addition to this essential information the year of opening each account is recorded, while in another column appears the date of the latest transaction in each case. Those who may imagine that they possess a legal claim to some of these dormant funds are thus provided with a certain amount of information in a highly accessible form, and quite sufficient in most cases to enable them to institute the preliminaries towards establishing their rights. One important item, to which we shall refer later on, is, indeed, omitted, as the sums of money at stake are in no case published; but by the nature of the enactment the minimum amount of the cases included in this list is £50. It is also confined to those funds which have lain dormant for 15 years.

Very few persons have any conception of the enormous sums of money which pass into the hands of the Paymaster-General in Chancery, and of which a very considerable proportion remains permanently under his control through the decease of the parties immediately interested and the absence of their next of kin. So far as the Court of Chancery was concerned, it could do nothing towards restoring to their rightful owners those properties which, from various causes had been placed and had remained in its coffers as the highest depository of absolute security and public faith, so long as the actual litigants, trustees, or wards survive there is always the guarantee of the effectual discharge of an onerous trust, and with it the conference on the public of an enormous and in many cases a quite inestimable obligation. But once a case is dormant, from whatever cause, the Court can take no initiative, and the funds or property originally confided to it in trust remain practically inaccessible to those who would be its rightful owners. The publication of these triennial lists is the first step yet taken towards facilitating the discovery and recovery of these funds, which represent a certain and increasing percentage of the Chancery returns. Those returns show a steady and continuous growth, and although there are no published data to reveal the exact amount of dormant funds, there is no doubt that it swells in proportion to the total payments into the Chancery exchequer. The latest official returns of Chancery payments and receipt show that whereas on February, 1873, there was a balance in hand of £35,300,747, this sum had risen at the end of February, 1883, to the course of ten years, to £77,678,709, representing an increase of more than 12 millions sterling in that portion of the national capital which, if not absolutely unfructifying, is still in operation for private or public advantage. Of these 12 millions a certain percentage will remain dormant for ever, while of the whole 77 millions that were on balance in the early part of last year not far short of one million odues under the category of, and is included in, the present list—that is to say, each separate case relates to a sum of more than £50 which has lain dormant for the space of 15 years.

On the occasion of a debate in the House of Commons on the same subject two years ago, we pointed out how desirable it was that all the information should be given that would enable a suitor to read over the list himself, and either discover what he looked for or become disillusioned of the idea of a baseless claim. The present list, with its well-ordered arrangement of more than 6,000 names taken from all ranks of life, is an immense improvement on its predecessor, and, unlike those which have preceded it, seems to betoken a desire on the part of Government to facilitate the discovery of forgotten rights, and to discharge to the fullest extent the trust originally reposed in it. But it is still deficient in, as some will consider, its most important item. No amounts are published, although the Attorney-General promised Mr. Stanley Leighton last year that the sum standing to the credit of each suit should be included in the future lists. The reader is consequently left in ignorance of the amount involved in each case, and may institute proceedings or fee a solicitor before he knows whether "the game is worth the candle." Where information can be so easily supplied it is unnecessary to withhold it, for the contention that there is danger in the fullest publicity will not stand the least critical examination. The responsibility of protecting these funds against the advances of improper applicants and, as they are professionally called, sporting solicitors rests on the shoulders of the officials of the Court, and we are sure that they would have no difficulty in repressing the importunities and baffling the best laid plots of doubtful inquirers. All the Acts of Parliament in connexion with the subject are in favour of publicity, and the dictates of simple honesty render it specially obligatory on a great public department not to conceal the facts relating to those unclaimed funds which it holds in trust, and which, without any undue stretch of imagination, may signify to their legal owners the difference between life and death, especially as they do not, while lying idle in the coffers of the Court of Chancery, even benefit the State. If, therefore, we accept the present return as a great improvement and as a step in the right direction, we cannot but look upon it as complete or satisfactory or as meeting all the requirements of the case.

It may be assumed, after the Attorney-General's explicit promise 12 months ago, that the next list published three years hence will contain the amounts remaining to the credit of each case. But we may indicate another direction in which a beneficial improvement might be carried out. At present, and even when the sums involved are added, there is a list of names and nothing more. No doubt this is sufficient for solicitors and experts in the subject; but these dry bones of personal history might be invested with vitality and interest by short explanatory statements. The Court of Chancery has recently secured the services as Paymaster of Sir George Kellner, who has had a longer and more varied financial experience in different parts of the world than most officials. It would be only a natural course to turn his proved skill in marshalling figures to public use, as well as to the credit of his department, by adding to the next list of 1887 an introductory statement, and by grouping the various cases in classes. When this has been done, and it will have to be done eventually, the Court of Chancery will, in the matter of these dormant claims, have discharged all the obligations of its conscience. There will no longer be the suspicion of concealment, and in complete publicity will be found the best safeguard against the levying of blackmail, and the establishment of claims that owe their success rather to the skill with which they are pushed than to their inherent strength and justice. The general public, which feels no small interest in this subject, will accept the present return as an attempt to meet its natural expectations, and there will be less grumbling at the slowness of legal departments if its successor appears in the perfect form that we have indicated it ought to assume.—*Times.*

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A R Bulman, Depy Commr, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commr of the Jullundur, Umballa, and Amritsar Divs, from the afternoon of the 14th July 1884 vice Mr. T. W. Smyth.

Mr G. W. Rivaz is, on the termination of the privilege leave of absence granted him in Punjab *Government Gazette* Notification No. 1,356, dated 20th May 1884, placed on special duty for a period of 1 month.

Mr R Udny, Asst Commr, 1st Class, has been granted an extension of 2 months' furlough on medical certificate by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr J G Delmerick, Extra Asst Commr, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from the forenoon of the 21st July 1884.

Mr J McC Douie, Sett Officer, Karnal-Umballa Settlement, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Karnal, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Major Roberts.

NOTICES.

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THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Parel Station	Rayer	Rajpur	Katherna
Dadur	Khanapur	Ruka Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Bodi Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Bodi pore	Kooran
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wanegaon	Budnaira*
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Tannah*	Bagmar	Calm howll	Hamergaun
Deewa	Khandwa*†	Kurrye	Pooljoan
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Pidesdal	Bygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandelia	Wurdaly
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Kheirwadee	Roshengabad	Khelrgaum	Packney ‖
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Musswud	Kareli Junction	Biswa Bridge	Gulsaire
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Churney Rd	Wesree	Begunch	Nariad Road
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Mahaluxmee	Bandra	Pelad	Rendhee
Parell	Kurla	Mungaum	Sirsood
Dadur	Ghatkopur	Kurwan	Sabarmuttee
Mahim	Mulund	Mundala	Ummut Road
Bandora	Bolsar	Dubhoee	Sojaud
Andheree	Boreevlee	Bhadurpoora	Ahmedabad
Goregaum	Tannah	Sihla	Sabarmuttee
Borewlee (Dyrur)	Kowgaon	Baroda	Kalupore
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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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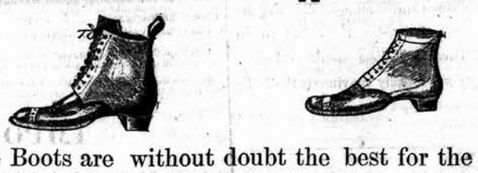

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GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

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Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes delicious blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

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CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them and obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and many law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Wogo," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON OR WORM TABLE

St Paul's Church Yard London

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co.,

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.